The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message Transmitted to Congress.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention Indorsed by the Administration.

Interesting Debate in the Senate—Senator Douglas Opposed to the President.

The Struggle for the Printer in the House—The New-York Post-Office Site, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The Senate is likely to be immediately precipitated into a debate on Kansas affairs. Tuesday's proceedings indicate that it will be exciting and bitter. Senator Douglas will define his position to-morrow. In his argument he will embrace and develop the following points:

1. The organic act, organizing the Territory of Kansas, provided that the people should be left perfectly free to settle their domestic institutions for themselves.

2. The President has fallen into a fundamental error in supposing that the Nebraska bill contemplated that the Slavery question should alone be decided by the people. On the contrary, the act asserted the general principle that they should settle "all" their institutions for themselves—not excepting "Slavery."

3. It is irregular for the Territorial Legislature to call a Convention to frame the Constitution without first obtaining the consent of Congress, but Congress in its discrimination may waive the irregularity, as it often has, when it is admitted that the Constitution thus framed is a fair expression of the popular voice. In this case the delegates were elected with the express understanding that they were to frame a Constitution to be submitted to the people, and not to be put in operation until ratified by them. The mode of submission in this case is unfair, because it disfranchises a large majority of the people of Kansas, by allowing those only to vote on the Slavery clause who will first vote "for" the Constitution, and it is conceded that a large majority would vote against it if a negative vote was allowed—so they cannot be permitted to vote either for or against the Slavery clause. It is obnoxious, also, in the mode of holding the election, by exempting it from the operation of the election law of the Territory, and allowing the President of the Convention to appoint three Commissioners in each county, who are to appoint judges and clerks of election, open the poll-books at such places as they shall think proper, and make returns in such manner as they shall determine, without being required to be sworn, or to conform to the provisions of any law. Hence frauds without number may be perpetrated by receiving illegal and rejecting legal votes, and making false returns, without violating any law or incurring any penalty.

4. In conclusion, the Senator will insist that the pledge of the organic act—that the people should be left perfectly free to decide all local questions for themselves—must be redeemed in good faith, by securing a fair election, at which every legal voter, and none other, shall have the opportunity of voting for or against the Constitution under which he is to live.

He will also express his intention to bring in a bill for this purpose at an early day. Its form is not yet determined, but it is not probable that the Republicans will accept anything but the simple "Enabling act."

Senators Pugh, Jones, Stuart, Allen and Broderick may be relied upon to sustain Douglas, and the Lecompton Constitution can never be forced through the Senate. Pugh is likely to follow Douglas with a speech in the same vein.

The probability is that the Southern men will settle down upon opposition to the admission of Minnesota, unless Kansas is admitted at the same time. This programme is already foreshadowed.

We have a rumor to-night that Shields and Kavanaugh are elected Senators from Minnesota, and that Rice is defeated. It is scarcely credited here.

Intelligence reaches us to-day from reliable sources that the Pro-Slavery Party in the border counties in Missouri are organizing for an irruption into Kansas on Election day. Secretary Stanton fears they may swell the vote for the Constitution to six or seven thousand.

The Opposition in the House will endeavor to stave off the election of Printer to-morrow, in expectation that the Democratic contestants will get into a helpless state of wrangling over the spoils.

The President has determined to remove District-Attorney McKeon, to-morrow, not because of his love for Wood, but because he deems it important to maintain party discipline. At the same time, he does not hesitate to indulge in free expressions against Fernando. Among the gentlemen named for the vacancy are James T. Brady and Samuel J. Tilden.

There is reason to fear that the speculators in the [illegible] of the New-York Post-Office site are endeavoring to defeat the selection of the Park by raising technical objections to the title. This movement needs watching. Men high in office among you are jesuitically working to accomplish this result.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Mr. Allen, the Clerk of the House, has appointed John F. Carter, of Pennsylvania, his chief clerk.

The mails from all points South, as late as due, are to hand, but brings no news of importance.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

No. 1—White, Stevens & Co. *vs.* Paschal Roses, administrator. Argued for plaintiffs.

No. 5—Adolphus Durant *vs.* Samuel Lawrence, et al. Argument commenced for appellant.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The Message of the President of the United States was received and read.

Mr. Douglas submitted a motion for printing the usual number of copies of the Message and documents, and 15,000 copies thereof for the use of the Senate. He remarked that he concurred heartily and cordially in the views of the President therein expressed, with the exception of that portion relative to Kansas and the action of the Lecompton Convention. At an early day he would express his views and give reasons why he believed that the people of Kansas had not been left, as the organic act declared, "perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way."

Mr. Gwin offered a substitute: "That all the printing be executed by the printer to the Senate at the last session."

Mr. Stuart concurred in Mr. Douglas' views respecting the Lecompton movement. At a future day he would speak on the subject, and insist to the extent of his ability that the people of Kansas should be treated like all others, and have the fullest opportunity to regulate such institutions as they wish to live under.

Mr. Davis concurred in the views of the President on the Kansas question, and would await the promised remarks of Mr. Douglas before he expressed his own views.

Mr. Bigler gave notice that he should defend the position assumed by the President to the best of his ability, and that he would respond to Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Douglas accepted Mr. Gwins' substitute.

Mr. Hall spoke in opposition to the Constitution formed by the Lecompton Convention, arguing that it would perpetuate Slavery in Kansas, no matter whether the people accepted or respected the Slavery clause.

Mr. Seward should be glad to hear the supporters of the President explain his position, for it seemed to him that the Message was very lame and impotent in its arguments on Kansas, and that something more would be required to satisfy the public mind than is contained in the document itself. He trusted that the debate upon this point would not be delayed long, for before we were aware of it there might be civil war in Kansas. After reviewing other parts of the Message, he said he hoped that it would be understood that on Utah affairs Congress was substantially unanimous; that the world might be assured that the Government of the United States would not suffer its fame to be tarnished, its power insulted, and the lives of its citizens destroyed by an enemy entrenched, though it be in the Rocky Mountains, and under the forms of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Mason was free to declare that all information for the last six months, relative to Kansas affairs, had come from questionable sources. If he understood the President's position, and he thought he did, the President's position was impregnable.

Mr. Trumbull denied that the Legislature of Kansas had authority to initiate the Convention. It was, according to a speech once delivered in the Senate by Mr. Buchanan himself, an act of usurpation. Congress had repeatedly refused to authorize the people of Kansas to form a State Constitution. Much had been said about popular sovereignty, but this now merely amounts, according to the great expositor of the party, to giving the free white people of Kansas the right to determine the condition of a few negroes, while they are precluded from regulating their own institutions in their own way.

Mr. Brown said there seemed to be great anxiety to enter into discussion, and especially to find fault. They had heard the message imperfectly read by the Clerk, and, therefore, could not properly understand it. He asked Senators to pause and sleep on the documents before indulging in a debate which would go forth to the country on the telegraphic wires, penetrating even to Kansas, and giving tone to public opinion on the premises not yet perfectly understood. He asked Senators to reflect before taking their positions, and uttering sentiments under the circumstances to which he had referred.

On his motion the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Mr. Clemens obtained permission to make a personal explanation. He read a letter from his colleague, Mr. Faulkner, asking him to state the facts upon which he, in caucus, based his conclusions with reference to the statements impeaching Mr. Wendell's character. Mr. Clemens, in reply, agreed to Faulkner's suggestion to submit to Wendell, in order to give him an opportunity of vindication, Clemens' written statement describing the circumstances under which he was last Saturday approached by a person who said he was interested in procuring the printing for Wendell, and that a pecuniary consideration could be secured for Clemens' mother in one of two contingencies,—first, that he should cast his vote for Wendell, or, secondly, abstain from voting—Mr. Clemens to this, pointed the man to the act of Congress providing pains and penalties for such corrupt approaches, and told him he had mistaken his man. Wendell, in reply, solemnly protested against such charges, based on a nameless author. If the charges were properly preferred he would promptly refute them; he had never directly or indirectly employed any person or agent to procure votes for him.

Mr. Clemens having finished reading the correspondence said he had never seen Wendell to his knowledge, and had no purposes to accomplish other than a faithful discharge of his public duty. He was constrained from exposing the name of the scoundrel who approached him, on account of the man's family, who should not be confounded with the guilty. He accepted the statement of Wendell, so far as his denial of all complicity or knowledge of such a proposition was concerned.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to examine into the subject of the public printing, and providing that the election of printer be postponed until their report be made. He said it was believed that enormous corruption was connected with this subject, and hence the necessity of an investigation. The profits were probably $800,000, and a printer who might be elected today could get a quarter of a million for his contract.

Mr. Clingman—Elect a Printer first, and afterwards investigate.

Mr. Houston, who had moved to proceed to the election of Printer, said he would agree to that.

Mr. Houston—A suggestion of that kind amounts to nothing.

Mr. Smith, of Tennessee—I am a fast friend of Wendell, and state on his authority, that he abides by the decision of the caucus, and supports the nominee.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, said he did not go into the caucus, but would vote for the nominee because that gentleman suited him.

[The debate was here interrupted by the reception of the President's Message, which was read.]

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, appealed to the House to complete its organization, by the election of a Public Printer. Then he would join with others in ferreting out extravagance and corruption.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, advised the House to begin the reform in the printing here by curtailing the enormous expenditures which had created our Government into a rival of all the book establishments of the country. The books which were sent out by Congressional authority were not worth the paper they were printed on.

Without concluding the discussion of the subject, the House adjourned.

The Organization of Congress—The House Printer—Senator Douglas and the President, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7, 1857.

Both Houses of Congress have fully organized, and are now ready for business. Did ever weather prove more auspicious than that which drew the ladies out to-day in throngs to witness the opening proceedings of the National Legislature? Indeed, I do not remember to have ever before seen so many strangers present at the opening of Congress. Long before the hour of assembling, the galleries were crowded, and all the avenues thereto blocked up by those who were unable to enter.

Each House too was quite full,—recording forty-eight votes in the Senate, and one hundred and twenty-three in the House of Representatives. It was matter of general remark that the Senate never assembled when there was more of genial good feeling among its members, of all parties, than to-day. The Republican phalanx, of twenty votes, manifested its power and strength in the vote for Mr. Hamlin as President *pro tem.* With skillful engineering, the minority will hereafter be in position to make much trouble for the majority, and to exert a commanding influence in the shaping and decision of most measures which come before the body. The three American Senators, Crittenden, Kennedy and Thompson, of Kentucky, did not vote at all in the ballot for President *pro tem.*, or voted for the Democratic candidate—probably the latter.

Before it was possible for the President to have received the official announcement of the organization of the Senate, the President sent in the nomination of Mr. Bowman to be Superintendent of Public Printing, vice A. G. Seaman. The nomination was confirmed at once. The promptness of the President in this first movement of the rotating guillotine, excited a good deal of remark. Mr. Bowman is the editor of the *Bedford Gazette*, whose prospective nomination I announced some days ago.

The contest in the House Caucus over the nomination for Printer, has been fought inch by inch, with earnest desperation. It may be looked upon as a sort of prototype of the fight which will continue from this time forth for the Presidential nomination in 1860. Wendell was the candidate of the Administration, Steedman that of the Douglas party, and Banks that of the South. The Administration got whipped, and the Douglas party triumphed by a combination with the Banks men, whose candidate, of course, will share in the fruits of the victory. That Mr. Douglas was deeply interested in the success of Steedman, there can be no doubt; and there is a very decided rumor afloat that, as a result of his success, a Douglas and Wise organ will be established here soon. It was the fear of this result, doubtless, which led certain members of the Cabinet to interest themselves warmly in favor of Wendell.

Mr. Buchanan declares to Col. Forney that he is not a candidate for reëlection—that he would not accept a renomination, if tendered him by the unanimous vote of a convention, &c. This reminds one of the so frequent declarations, two years ago, that Mr. Buchanan was not then a candidate; and it will have about the same effect on the public mind. Mr. Buchanan is not the man to refuse any honor which his friends choose to force upon him. The President assured the Colonel that the attacks made upon him and his Press by the *Union* were not authorized or approved by the Executive. The disclaimer will in no degree lessen the Colonel's zeal in opposing the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, did not substantiate his charge of corruption against the public printer. He fully believed it was true, and thought it was right to say so, but unfortunately could not *prove* the facts by specific evidence. The honorable gentleman must live in some of those back districts where they thank God that they have no newspapers; else he would have been cautioned by some rather notable proceedings in the House last Winter, of the danger of "giving his moral convictions" an airing.

The decision of the Court of Claims to-day in the case of the Privateer brig *Gen. Armstrong* is not deemed by the claimants to be unfavorable to them, for the reason that while the majority of the Court are against it upon the law, they expressly present it as one having claims upon the justice and equity of Congress, and thus they make it a claim upon the honor of the country, which calls imperatively for indemnification.

Senator Douglas is a wag, and so fond of a joke or a "sell" that he can hardly resist the temptation to indulge in it even at the expense of his friends. The President has been arguing with him the policy of accepting the Lecompton Constitution, and admitting Kansas, with it, into the Union at once. The Senator assured him, in reply, that he didn't exactly see his way clear to repudiate so absolutely the "Popular Sovereignty" which he advocated in the Nebraska bill, and *to* which he supposed the Administration pledged. Mr. Buchanan begged the Senator not to commit himself at present *against* the Lecompton scheme. Mr. Douglas assured the President that he was quite uncommitted, but proceeded to argue the probable consequences of attempting to force the Lecompton fraud upon the people of Kansas. "You see, Mr. President," he said, "that instrument pleases not more than one-fifth of the people of Kansas; the other four-fifths are bitterly and irreconcilably opposed to having it fostered upon them;—and if it's attempted, we shall probably, early next year, have two separate and distinct State Governments in full blast in Kansas. Then you'll have to send the Army up there to put down the four-fifths of the people, and sustain the Government established by the one-fifth. That, you see, would be a *leetle* troublesome. Then, again, after you've sent off the troops necessary to whip the Mormons into good behavior, you won't have much Army left for this little affair up in Kansas,—and you'll probably call on the State of Illinois for some soldiers to go and help the few regulars to get through. They'll go, of course, but the chances are that when they get into Kansas and find out how matters stand, they'll join the four-fifths, wipe out what regulars you *have* there, and just as like as not insist that the one-fifth are in the wrong, and ought to consent to be governed by the four-fifths; but, Mr. President, *I ain't committed!*"

Secretary Toucey,—a gentleman of persuasive manner, and peculiarly fitted to win back to the party fold any wanderer who has not strayed too far from "virtuous" influences—tried his eloquence upon the Senator from Illinois. He suggested, and Douglas readily agreed, that a dissolution of the Union would be a terrible evil,—that a rupture of the Democratic Party would be shocking to contemplate,—that any such misfortune would sink the Senator and Secretary, and a good many other eminent men, so far down that it would take some fifty or sixty years to bring them up again, by which time it wouldn't be of much use to them. These were the solid and substantial premises upon which the Secretary founded his implied argument that the Senator would not and could not shrink from the duty of sustaining the Administration in bringing Kansas as a State into the Union whether the majority of her people desired it or not. Delighted with the success of his colporteuring effort, he exclaimed, "Why, my dear Sir, you agree with me in everything, and I don't see how we can disagree at all!" "Certainly not," said Mr. Douglas, shaking the Secretary's hand with an excruciatingly cordial grip, "certainly not: *we cant* disagree, Mr. Toucey; it's impossible; for you are always right on a Constitutional question, and while the Constitution declares that *Congress* may admit new States, *it hasn't a word in it about* Cabinets *admitting them!*"

Police Intelligence.

A DEFAULTING BANK CASHIER—CHARGE OF EMBEZZLING $75,000 FROM THE COLCHESTER BANK—HIS ARREST AND ESCAPE.—Samuel F. Jones, Jr., late Cashier of the Colchester Bank, Conn., is charged with having embezzled $75,000 of the funds of the Bank, and appropriated the same to his own use. Some time since he resigned his position as Cashier, and came to this City. Shortly after his arrival here he opened a wholesale fancy goods house in Barclay-street, under the firm of Jones & Wilcox. Up to the time of his withdrawal from the Bank, and until within a very few days, he enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the officers and directors of the bank. A deficiency having been found in the funds of the bank, an investigation was instituted in the matter, when the cause of the deficiency was traced to him.

As soon as this discovery was made, a telegraphic dispatch was sent by the Directors to Mr. Tallmadge, Superintendent of Police, announcing the fact of the defalcation, and asking the immediate arrest of the alleged defaulter. The Superintendent gave the matter in charge of two of his aids. Messrs. Brevoort and Van Tassel. These officers arrested Mr. Jones, Saturday afternoon, at his store in Barclay-street, and took him to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he was kept in close custody until the arrival in the City, Monday afternoon, of some of the Directors and officers of the Bank. The officers ascertained that they could not detain the accused without obtaining a requsition from the Governor of the State. Some of them proceeded at once to Albany to get the needed requisition, Mr. Jones being, meanwhile, set at liberty.

Mr. Jones, as the result has proved, was not slow in availing himself of the full privileges of his liberty. When the Bank officers had returned from Albany, Mr. Jones had fled, and he has not turned up since. It is presumed that he has gone South. Jones belongs to a wealthy and highly-reputable family in Connecticut. He is married, and has two or three children. His own family reside in Lexington-avenue, and have lived in splendid style. Jones is only about thirty years of age, has a prepossessing appearance, and has always been noted as an unusually smart and stirring fellow.

FALSE PRETENSES—DENIAL.

On the 22d of September last, the Police records mentioned the arrest of Charles A. Adkins, a merchant of Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., for obtaining $259 87 worth of goods of the firm of L. & T. Lawrence, dry-goods dealers of this City, upon false pretences. Mr. Adkins was held to bail in $1,000. Upon an examination of the case, it appeared that the accusation was unfounded. The complaint was dismissed upon these grounds.

Sea and Ship News.

LOSS OF THE SHIP NATIONAL, OF BATH.

A telegram from Mobile to John D. Jones, Esq., President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, received yesterday, states that the ship *National*, from New-Orleans for Havre, was totally lost near Havana. No particulars are given. The *National* cleared from New-Orleans on the 20th of November—is an A 1½ ship of 1,066 tons—commanded by Captain Boyd, built in Bath in 1856, and is owned by Captain Berry and others. Her cargo consists of 3,311 bales cotton, 200 pkgs. tallow, 868 hides, and 2,000 staves, which is partly insured in New-York and partly in France.

BARK MILFORD.—We learn that the cargo of the bark *Milford*, ashore on Long Island, is insured in England. The vessel is partly insured here. Lighters have been sent with assistance to discharge cargo and get the vessel off.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

In obedience to the command of the Constitution, it has now become my duty "to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures" as I judge to be "necessary and expedient."

But first, and above all, our thanks are due to Almighty God for the numerous benefits which He has bestowed upon this people; and our united prayers ought to ascend to Him that He would continue to bless our great Republic in time to come as He has blessed it in time past. Since the adjournment of the last Congress our constituents have enjoyed an unusual degree of health. The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly, and has bountifully rewarded the toil of the husbandman. Our great staples have commanded high prices, and, up till within a brief period, our manufacturing, mineral, and mechanical occupations have largely partaken of the general prosperity. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its monetary interests, is at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture and in all the elements of national wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want. The revenue of the Government, which is chiefly derived from duties on imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced, whilst the appropriations made by Congress at its last session for the current fiscal year are very large in amount.

Under these circumstances a loan may be required before the close of your present session; but this, although deeply to be regretted, would prove to be only a slight misfortune when compared with the suffering and distress prevailing among the people. With this the Government cannot fail deeply to sympathize, though it may be without the power to extend relief.

It is our duty to inquire what has produced such unfortunate results, and whether their recurrence can be prevented? In all former revulsions the blame might have been fairly attributed to a variety of coöperating causes; but not so upon the present occasion. It is apparent that our existing misfortunes have proceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, exciting the people to wild speculations and gambling in stocks. These revulsions must continue to recur at successive intervals so long as the amount of the paper currency and bank loans and discounts of the country shall be left to the discretion of fourteen hundred irresponsible banking institutions, which from the very law of their nature will consult the interest of their stockholders rather than the public welfare.

The framers of the Constitution, when they gave to Congress the power "to coin money and to regulate the value thereof," and prohibited the States from coining money, emitting bills of credit, or making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, supposed they had protected the people against the evils of an excessive and irredeemable paper currency. They are not responsible for the existing anomaly that a Government endowed with the sovereign attribute of coining money and regulating the value thereof should have no power to prevent others from driving this coin out of the country and filling up the channels of circulation with paper which does not represent gold and silver.

It is one of the highest and most responsible duties of Government to insure to the people a sound circulating medium, the amount of which ought to be adapted with the utmost possible wisdom and skill to the wants of internal trade and foreign exchanges. If this be either greatly above or greatly below the proper standard, the marketable value of every man's property is increased or diminished in the same proportion, and injustice to individuals as well as incalculable evils to the community are the consequence.

Unfortunately, under the construction of the federal Constitution, which has now prevailed too long to be changed, this important and delicate duty has been dissevered from the coining power and virtually transferred to more than fourteen hundred State banks, acting independently of each other, and regulating their paper issues almost exclusively by a regard to the present interest of their stockholders. Exercising the sovereign power of providing a paper currency, instead of coin, for the country, the first duty which these banks owe to the public is to keep in their vaults a sufficient amount of gold and silver to insure the convertibility of their notes into coin at all times and under all circumstances. No bank ought ever to be chartered without such restrictions on its business as to secure this result. All other restrictions are comparatively vain. This is the only true touchstone, the only efficient regulator of a paper currency—the only one which can guard the public against over-issues and bank suspensions. As a collateral and eventual security it is doubtless wise, and in all cases ought to be required, that banks shall hold an amount of United States or State securities equal to their notes in circulation and pledged for their redemption. This, however, furnishes no adequate security against over-issues. On the contrary, it may be perverted to inflate the currency. Indeed, it is possible by this means to convert all the debts of the United States and State Governments into bank-notes, without reference to the specie required to redeem them. However valuable these securities may be in themselves, they cannot be converted into gold and silver at the moment of pressure, as our experience teaches, in sufficient time to prevent bank suspensions and the depreciation of bank-notes. In England, which is to a considerable extent a paper-money country, though vastly behind our own in this respect, it was deemed advisable, anterior to the act of Parliament of 1844, which wisely separated the issue of notes from the banking department, for the Bank of England always to keep on hand gold and silver equal to one-third of its combined circulation and deposits. If this proportion was no more than sufficient to secure the convertibility of its notes, with the whole of Great Britain, and to some extent the continent of Europe as a field for its circulation, rendering it almost impossible that a sudden and immediate run to a dangerous amount should be made upon it, the same proportion would certainly be insufficient under our banking system. Each of our fourteen hundred Banks has but a limited circumference for its circulation, and in the course of a very few days the depositors and note-holders might demand from such a bank a sufficient amount in specie to compel it to suspend, even although it had coin in its vaults equal to one-third of its immediate liabilities. And yet I am not aware, with the exception of the banks of Louisiana, that any State bank throughout the Union has been required by its charter to keep this or any other proportion of gold and silver compared with the amount of its combined circulation and deposits. What has been the consequence? In a recent report made by the Treasury Department on the condition of the Banks throughout the different States, according to returns dated nearest to January, 1857, the aggregate amount of actual specie in their vaults is $58,349,838; of their circulation, $214,778,822; and of their deposits, $230,351,352. Thus it appears that these banks in the aggregate have considerably less than one dollar in seven of gold and silver compared with their circulation and deposits. It was palpable, therefore, that the very first pressure must drive them to suspension, and deprive the people of a convertible currency with all its disastrous consequences. It is truly wonderful that they should have so long continued to preserve their credit, when a demand for the payment of one-seventh of their immediate liabilities would have driven them into insolvency. And this is the condition of the banks, notwithstanding that four hundred millions of gold from California have flowed in upon us within the last eight years, and the tide still continues to flow. Indeed, such has been the extravagance of bank credits that the banks now hold a considerably less amount of specie, either in proportion to their capital or to the circulation and deposits combined, than they did before the discovery of gold in California. Whilst in the year 1848 their specie in proportion to their capital was more than equal to one dollar for every six dollars and thirty-three cents of their capital. In the year 1848 the specie was equal within a very small fraction to one dollar in five of their circulation and deposits; in 1857 it is not equal to one dollar in seven and a half of their circulation and deposits.

From this statement it is easy to account for our financial history for the last forty years. It has been a history of extravagant expansions in the business of the country, followed by ruinous contractions. At successive intervals the best and most enterprising men have been tempted to their ruin by excessive bank loans of mere paper credit, exciting them to extravagant importations of foreign goods, wild speculations, and ruinous and demoralizing stock gambling. When the crisis arrives, as arrive it must, the banks can extend no relief to the people. In a vain struggle to redeem their liabilities in specie they are compelled to contract their loans and their issues; and at last, in the hour of distress, when their assistance is most needed, they and their debtors together sink into insolvency.

It is this paper system of extravagant expansion, raising the nominal price of every article far beyond its real value, when compared with the cost of similar articles in countries whose circulation is wisely regulated, which has prevented us from competing in our own markets with foreign manufacturers, has produced extravagant importations, and has counteracted the effect of the large incidental protection afforded to our domestic manufactures by the present revenue tariff. But for this the branches of our manufactures composed of raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired almost exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

Deplorable, however, as may be our present financial condition, we may yet indulge in bright hopes for the future. No other nation has ever existed which could have endured such violent expansions and contractions of paper credits without lasting injury; yet the buoyancy of youth, the energies of our population, and the spirit which never quails before difficulties, will enable us soon to recover from our present financial embarrassments, and may even occasion us speedily to forget the lesson which they have taught.

In the meantime it is the duty of the Government, by all proper means within its power, to aid in alleviating the sufferings of the people occasioned by the suspension of the banks, and to provide against a recurrence of the same calamity. Unfortunately, in either aspect of the case, it can do but little. Thanks to the independent Treasury, the Government has not suspended payment, as it was compelled to do by the failure of the banks in 1837. It will continue to discharge its liabilities to the people in gold and silver. Its disbursements in coin will pass into circulation, and materially assist in restoring a sound currency. From its high credit, should we be compelled to make a temporary loan, it can be effected on advantageous terms. This, however, shall, if possible, be avoided; but, if not, then the amount shall be limited to the lowest practicable sum.

I have, therefore, determined that whilst no useful Government works already in progress shall be suspended, new works, not already commenced, will be postponed, if this can be done without injury to the country. Those necessary for its defence shall proceed as though there had been no crisis in our monetary affairs.

But the federal government cannot do much to provide against a recurrence of existing evils. Even if insurmountable constitutional objections did not exist against the creation of a National Bank, this would furnish no adequate preventive security. The history of the last Bank of the United States abundantly proves the truth of this assertion. Such a bank could not, if it would, regulate the issues and credits of fourteen hundred State banks in such a manner as to prevent the ruinous expansions and contractions in our currency which afflicted the country throughout the existence of the late bank, or secure us against future suspensions. In 1825 an effort was made by the Bank of England to curtail the issues of the country banks under the most favorable circumstances. The paper currency had been expanded to a ruinous extent, and the Bank put forth all its power to contract it in order to reduce prices and restore the equilibrium of the foreign exchanges. It accordingly commenced a system of curtailment of its loans and issues, in the vain hope that the joint stock and private banks of the kingdom would be compelled to follow its example. It found, however, that as it contracted they expanded, and at the end of the process, to employ the language of a very high official authority, "whatever reduction of the paper circulation was effected by the Bank of England (in 1825) was more than made up by the issues of the country banks."

But a Bank of the United States would not, if it could, restrain the issue and loans of the State Banks, because its duty as a regulator of the currency must often be in direct conflict with the immediate interest of its stockholders. If we expect one agent to restrain or control another their interests must, at least in some degree, be antagonistic. But the directors of a Bank of the United States would feel the same interest and the same inclination with the directors of the State Banks to expand the currency, to accommodate their favorites and friends with loans, and to declare large dividends. Such has been our experience in regard to the last Bank.

After all, we must mainly rely upon the patriotism and wisdom of the States for the prevention and redress of the evil. If they will afford us a real specie basis for our circulation, by increasing the denomination of bank-notes, first to twenty, and afterwards to fifty dollars; if they will require that the banks shall at all times keep on hand at least one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of their circulation and deposits; and if they will provide, by a self-executing enactment, which nothing can arrest, that the moment they suspend they shall go into liquidation, I believe that such provisions, with a weekly publication by each bank of a statement of its condition, would go far to secure us against future suspensions of specie payments.

Congress, in my opinion, possess the power to pass a uniform bankrupt law applicable to all banking institutions throughout the United States, and I strongly recommend its exercise. This would make it the irreversible organic law of each bank's existence, that a suspension of specie payments shall produce its civil death. The instinct of self-preservation would then compel it to perform its duties in such a manner as to escape the penalty and preserve its life.

The existence of banks and the circulation of bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people, that they cannot at this day be suddenly abolished without much immediate injury to the country. If we could confine them to their appropriate sphere, and prevent them from administering to the spirit of wild and reckless speculation by extravagant loans and issues, they might be continued with advantage to the public.

But this I say, after long and much reflection: if experience shall prove it to be impossible to enjoy the facilities which well regulated banks might afford, without at the same time suffering the calamities which the excesses of the banks have hitherto inflicted upon the country, it would then be far the lesser evil to deprive them altogether of the power to issue a paper currency and confine them to the functions of banks of deposit and discount.

Our relations with foreign governments are, upon the whole, in a satisfactory condition.

The diplomatic difficulties which existed between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain at the adjournment of the last Congress have been happily terminated by the appointment of a British minister to this country, who has been cordially received.

Whilst it is greatly to the interest, as I am convinced it is the sincere desire, of the Governments and people of the two countries to be on terms of intimate friendship with each other, it has been our misfortune almost always to have had some irritating, if not dangerous, outstanding question with Great Britain.

Since the origin of the Government we have been employed in negotiating treaties with that power, and afterwards in discussing their true intent and meaning. In this respect, the Convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, has been the most unfortunate of all; because the two Governments place directly opposite and contradictory constructions upon its first and most important article. Whilst, in the United States, we believed that this treaty would place both powers upon an exact equality by the stipulation that neither will ever "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion" over any part of Central America, it is contended by the British Government that the true construction of this language has left them in the rightful possession of all that portion of Central America which was in their occupancy at the date of the treaty; in fact, that the treaty is a virtual recognition on the part of the United States of the right of Great Britain, either as owner or protector, to the whole extensive coast of Central America, sweeping round from the Rio Hondo to the port and harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, together with the adjacent Bay Islands, except the comparatively small portion of this between the Sarstoon and Cape Honduras. According to their construction, the treaty does no more than simply prohibit them from extending their possessions in Central America beyond the present limits. It is not too much to assert, that if in the United States the treaty had been considered susceptible of such a construction, it would never have been negotiated under the authority of the President, nor would it have received the approbation of the Senate. The universal conviction in the United States was, that when our Government consented to violate its traditional and time-honored policy, and to stipulate with a foreign Government never to occupy or acquire territory in the Central American portion of our own Continent, the consideration for this sacrifice was that Great Britain should, in this respect at least, be placed in the same position with ourselves. Whilst we have no right to doubt the sincerity of the British Government in their construction of the treaty, it is at the same time my deliberate conviction that this construction is in opposition both to its letter and its spirit.

Under the late Administration negotiations were instituted between the two Governments for the purpose, if possible, of removing these difficulties; and a treaty having this laudable object in view was signed at London on the 17th October, 1856, and was submitted by the President to the Senate on the following 10th of December. Whether this treaty, either in its original or amended form, would have accomplished the object intended without giving birth to new and embarrassing complications between the two Governments, may perhaps be well questioned. Certain it is, however, it was rendered much less objectionable by the different amendments made to it by the Senate. The treaty, as amended, was ratified by me on the 12th March, 1857, and was transmitted to London for ratification by the British Government. That Government expressed its willingness to concur in all the amendments made by the Senate with the single exception of the clause relating to Ruatan and the other islands in the Bay of Honduras. The article in the original treaty, as submitted to the Senate, after reciting that these islands and their inhabitants "having been by a Convention bearing date the 27th of August, 1856, between her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Honduras, constituted and declared a free territory under the sovereignty of the said Republic of Honduras," stipulated that "the two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognize and respect in all future time the independence and rights of the said free territory as a part of the Republic of Honduras."

Upon an examination of this convention between Great Britain and Honduras of the 27th August, 1856, it was found that, whilst declaring the Bay Islands to be "a free territory under the sovereignty of the Republic of Honduras," it deprived that Republic of rights without which its sovereignty over them could scarcely be said to exist. It divided them from the remainder of Honduras, and gave to their inhabitants a separate government of their own, legislative, executive, and judicial officers, elected by themselves. It deprived the Government of Honduras of the taxing power in every form, and exempted the people of the islands from the performance of military duty, except for their own exclusive defence. It also prohibited that Republic from erecting fortifications upon them for their protection—thus leaving them open to invasion from any quarter; and, finally, it provided "that Slavery shall not at any time hereafter be permitted to exist therein."

Had Honduras ratified this Convention, she would have ratified the establishment of a State substantially independent within her own limits, and a State at all times subject to British influence and control. Moreover, had the United States ratified the treaty with Great Britain in its original form, we should have been bound "to recognise and respect in all future time" these stipulations to the prejudice of Honduras. Being in direct opposition to the spirit and meaning of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty as understood in the United States, the Senate rejected the entire clause, and substituted in its stead a simple recognition of the sovereign right of Honduras to these islands in the following language: "The two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognise and respect the islands of Ruatan, Bonaco, Utila, Barbaretta, Helena, and Morat, situate in the Bay of Honduras, and off the coast of the Republic of Honduras, as under the sovereignty and as part of the said Republic of Honduras."

Great Britain rejected this amendment, assigning as the only reason, that the ratifications of the Convention of the 27th of August, 1856, between her and Honduras, had not been "exchanged, owing to the hesitation of that Government." Had this been done, it is stated that "Her Majesty's Government would have had little difficulty in agreeing to the modification proposed by the Senate, which then would have had in effect the same signification as the original wording." Whether this would have been the effect; whether the mere circumstance of the exchange of the ratifications of the British Convention with Honduras prior in point of time to the ratification of our treaty with Great Britain would, "in effect," have had "the same signification as the original wording," and thus have nullified the amendment of the Senate, may well be doubted. It is, perhaps, fortunate that the question has never arisen.

The British Government, immediately after rejecting the treaty as amended, proposed to enter into a new treaty with the United States, similar in all respects to the treaty which they had just refused to ratify, if the United States would consent to add to the Senate's clear and unqualified recognition of the sovereignty of Honduras over the Bay Islands the following conditional stipulation: "Whenever and so soon as the republic of Honduras shall have concluded and ratified a treaty with Great Britain, by which Great Britain shall have ceded, and the republic of Honduras shall have accepted, the said islands, subject to the provisions and conditions contained in such treaty."

This proposition was, of course, rejected. After the Senate had refused to recognise the British convention with Honduras of the 27th August, 1856, with full knowledge of its contents, it was impossible for me, necessarily ignorant of "the provisions and conditions," which might be contained in a future convention between the same parties, to sanction them in advance.

The fact is that when two nations like Great Britain and the United States, mutually desirous, as they are, and I trust ever may be, of maintaining the most friendly relations with each other, have unfortunately concluded a treaty which they understand in senses directly opposite, the wisest course is to abrogate such a treaty by mutual consent, and to commence anew. Had this been done promptly, all difficulties in Central America would most probably ere this have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties. The time spent in discussing the meaning of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty would have been devoted to this praiseworthy purpose, and the task would have been the more easily accomplished because the interest of the two countries in Central America is identical, being confined to securing safe transits over all the routes across the Isthmus.

Whilst entertaining these sentiments, I shall nevertheless not refuse to contribute to any reasonable adjustment of the Central American questions which is not practically inconsistent with the American interpretation of the treaty. Overtures for this purpose have been recently made by the British Government in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocate; but whether this renewed effort will result in success I am not yet prepared to express an opinion. A brief period will determine.

With France our ancient relations of friendship still continue to exist. The French Government have, in several recent instances, which need not be enumerated, evinced a spirit of good will and kindness towards our country which I heartily reciprocate. It is, notwithstanding, much to be regretted that two nations, whose productions are of such a character as to invite the most extensive exchanges and freest commercial intercourse, should continue to enforce ancient and obsolete restrictions of trade against each other. Our commercial treaty with France is in this respect an exception from our treaties with all other commercial nations. It jealously levies discriminating duties both on tonnage and on articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the one country, when arriving in vessels belonging to the other.

More than forty years ago, on the 3d of March, 1815, Congress passed an act offering to all nations to admit their vessels laden with their national productions into the ports of the United States upon the same terms with our own vessels, provided they would reciprocate to us similar advantages. This act confined the reciprocity to the productions of the respective foreign nations who might enter into the proposed arrangement with the United States. The act of May 24, 1828, removed this restriction, and offered a similar reciprocity to all such vessels without reference to the origin of their cargoes. Upon these principles, our commercial treaties and arrangements have been founded, except with France; and let us hope that this exception may not long exist.

Our relations with Russia remain, as they have ever been, on the most friendly footing. The present Emperor, as well as his predecessors, have never failed, when the occasion offered, to manifest their good will to our country; and their friendship has always been highly appreciated by the Government and people of the United States.

With all other European Governments, except that of Spain, our relations are as peaceful as we could desire. I regret to say that no progress whatever has been made, since the adjournment of Congress, towards the settlement of any of the numerous claims of our citizens against the Spanish Government. Besides, the outrage committed on our flag by the Spanish war-frigate *Ferrolana* on the high seas, off the coast of Cuba, in March, 1855, by firing into the American mail steamer *El Dorado*, and detaining and searching her, remains unacknowledged and unredressed. The general tone and temper of the Spanish Government towards that of the United States are much to be regretted. Our present envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Madrid has asked to be recalled; and it is my purpose to send out a new Minister to Spain, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two Governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if this be possible. In the meantime, whenever our Minister urges the just claims of our citizens on the notice of the Spanish Government, he is met with the objection that Congress have never made the appropriation recommended by President POLK in his annual message of December, 1847, "to be paid to the Spanish Government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." A similar recommendation was made by my immediate predecessor in his message of December, 1853; and entirely concurring with both in the opinion that this indemnity is justly due under the treaty with Spain of Oct. 27, 1795, I earnestly recommend such an appropriation to the favorable consideration of Congress.

A treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded at Constantinople on the 13th December, 1856, between the United States and Persia, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Constantinople on the 13th June, 1857, and the treaty was proclaimed by the President on the 18th August, 1857. This treaty, it is believed, will prove beneficial to American commerce. The Shah has manifested an earnest disposition to cultivate friendly relations with our country, and has expressed a strong wish that we should be represented at Teheran by a Minister Plenipotentiary; and I recommend that an appropriation be made for this purpose.

Recent occurrences in China have been unfavorable to a revision of the treaty with that empire of July 3, 1844, with a view to the security and extension of our commerce. The 24th article of this treaty stipulated for a revision of it, in case experience should prove this to be requisite: "in which case the two governments will, at the expiration of twelve years from the date of said convention, treat amicably concerning the same, by means of suitable persons appointed to conduct such negotiations." These twelve years expired on July 3, 1856, but long before that period it was ascertained that important changes in the treaty were necessary; and several fruitless attempts were made by the Commissioner of the United States to effect those changes. Another effort was about to be made for the same purpose by our Commissioner, in conjunction with the Ministers of England and France, but this was suspended by the occurence of hostilities in the Canton River between Great Britain and the Chinese Empire. These hostilities have necessarily interrupted the trade of all nations with Canton, which is now in a state of blockade, and have occasioned a serious loss of life and property. Meanwhile the insurrection within the empire against the existing imperial dynasty still continues, and it is difficult to anticipate the result.

Under these circumstances, I have deemed it advisable to appoint a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to proceed to China, and to avail himself of any opportunities which may offer to effect changes in the existing treaty favorable to American commerce. He left the United States for the place of his destination in July last in the war steamer *Minnesota*. Special Ministers to China have also been appointed by the Governments of Great Britain and France.

Whilst our Minister has been instructed to occupy a neutral position in reference to the existing hostilities at Canton, he will cordially coöperate with the British and French Ministers in all peaceful measures to secure, by treaty stipulations, those just concessions to commerce which the nations of the world have a right to expect, and which China cannot long be permitted to withhold. From assurances received, I entertain no doubt that the three Ministers will act in harmonious concert to obtain similar commercial treaties for each of the powers they represent.

We cannot fail to feel a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the independent republics on our own continent, as well as of the empire of Brazil.

Our difficulties with New-Granada, which a short time since bore so threatening an aspect, are, it is to be hoped, in a fair train of settlement in a manner just and honorable to both parties.

The Isthmus of Central America, including that of Panama, is the great highway between the Atlantic and Pacific, over which a large portion of the commerce of the world is destined to pass. The United States are more deeply interested than any other nation in preserving the freedom and security of all the communications across this isthmus. It is our duty, therefore, to take care that they shall not be interrupted either by invasions from our own country or by wars between the independent States of Central America. Under our treaty with New-Granada of the 12th December, 1846, we are bound to guarantee the neutrality of the isthmus of Panama, through which the Panama railroad passes, "as well as the rights of sovereignty and property which New-Granada has and possesses over the said Territory." This obligation is founded upon equivalents granted by the treaty to the government and people of the United States.

Under these circumstances, I recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, in case of necessity, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to carry into effect this guarantee of neutrality and protection. I also recommend similar legislation for the security of any other route across the Isthmus in which we may acquire an interest by treaty.

With the independent Republics on this Continent it is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations. We can never feel indifferent to their fate, and must always rejoice in their prosperity. Unfortunately, both for them and for us, our example and advice have lost much of their influence in consequence of the lawless expeditions which have been fitted out against some of them within the limits of our country. Nothing is better calculated to retard our character as a nation, than the toleration of such enterprises in violation of the law of nations.

It is one of the first and highest duties of any independent State, in its relations with the members of the great family of nations, to restrain its people from acts of hostile aggression against their citizens or subjects. The most eminent writers on public law do not hesitate to denounce such hostile acts of robbery and murder.

Weak and feeble States, like those of Central America, may not feel themselves able to assert and vindicate their rights. The case would be far different if expeditions were set on foot within our own territories to make private war against a powerful nation. If such expeditions were fitted out from abroad against any portion of our own country, to burn down our cities, murder and plunder our people, and usurp our government, we should call any power on earth to the strictest account for not preventing such enormities.

Ever since the Administration of General WASHINGTON, acts of Congress have been in force to punish severely the crime of setting on foot a military expedition within the limits of the United States, to proceed from thence against a nation or State with whom we are at peace. The present neutrality act of April 20, 1818, is but little more than a collection of preëxisting laws. Under this act, the President is empowered to employ the land and naval forces and the militia "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories and jurisdiction of the United States," and the collectors of customs are authorized and required to detain any vessel in port when there is reason to believe she is about to take part in such lawless enterprises.

When it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua, the Secretary of State issued instructions to the Marshals and District-Attorneys, which were directed by the Secretaries of War and the Navy to the appropriate army and navy officers, requiring them to be vigilant, and to use their best exertions in carrying into effect the provisions of the act of 1818. Notwithstanding these precautions, the expedition has escaped from our shores. Such enterprises can do no possible good to the country, but have already inflicted much injury both on its interests and its character. They have prevented peaceful emigration from the United States to the States of Central America, which could not fail to prove highly beneficial to all the parties concerned. In a pecuniary point of view alone, our citizens have sustained heavy losses from the seizure and closing of the transit route by the San Juan, between the two oceans.

The leader of the recent expedition was arrested at New-Orleans, but was discharged on giving bail for his appearance in the insufficient sum of two thousand dollars.

I commend the whole subject to the serious attention of Congress, believing that our duty and our interest, as well as our national character, require that we should adopt such measures as will be effectual in restraining our citizens from committing such outrages.

I regret to inform you that the President of Paraguay has refused to ratify the treaty between the United States and that State as amended by the Senate, the signature of which was mentioned in the message of my predecessor to Congress at the opening of its session in December, 1853. The reasons assigned for this refusal will appear in the correspondence herewith submitted.

It being desirable to ascertain the fitness of the river La Plata and its tributaries for navigation by steam, the United States steamer *Water Witch* was sent thither for that purpose in 1853. This enterprise was successfully carried on until February, 1855, when, whilst in the peaceful prosecution of her voyage up the Parana river, the steamer was fired upon by a Paraguayan fort. The fire was returned; but as the *Water Witch* was of small force, and not designed for offensive operations, she retired from the conflict. The pretext upon which the attack was made was a decree of the President of Paraguay of October, 1854, prohibiting foreign vessels-of-war from navigating the rivers of that State. As Paraguay, however, was the owner of but one bank of the river of that name, the other belonging to Corrientes, a State of the Argentine Confederation, the right of its government to expect that such a decree would be obeyed cannot be acknowledged. But the *Water Witch* was not, properly speaking, a vessel-of-war. She was a small steamer engaged in a scientific enterprise intended for the advantage of commercial States generally. Under these circumstances, I am constrained to consider the attack upon her as unjustifiable, and as calling for satisfaction from the Paraguayan government.

Citizens of the United States, also, who were established in business in Paraguay, have had their property seized and taken from them, and have otherwise been treated by the authorities in an insulting and arbitrary manner, which requires redress.

A demand for these purposes will be made in a firm but conciliatory spirit. This will the more probably be granted if the Executive shall have authority to use other means in the event of a refusal. This is accordingly recommended.

It is unnecessary to state in detail the alarming condition of the Territory of Kansas at the time of my inauguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other, and any accident might have relighted the flames of civil war. Besides, at this critical moment, Kansas was left without a Governor by the resignation of Gov. GEARY.

On the 19th of February previous, the territorial legislature passed a law providing for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June to a convention to meet on the first Monday of September, for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. This law was in the main fair and just; and it is to be regretted that all the qualified electors had not registered themselves and voted under its provisions.

At the time of the election for delegates, an extensive organization existed in the Territory, whose avowed object it was, if need be, to put down the lawful government by force, and to establish a government of their own under the so-called Topeka Constitution. The persons attached to this revolutionary organization abstained from taking any part in the election.

The act of the Territorial Legislature had omitted to provide for submitting to the people the Constitution which might be framed by the Convention; and in the excited state of public feeling throughout Kansas an apprehension extensively prevailed that a design existed to force upon them a Constitution in relation to Slavery against their will. In this emergency it became my duty, as it was my unqestionable right, having in view the union of all good citizens in support of the Territorial laws, to express an opinion on the true construction of the provisions concerning Slavery, contained in the organic act of Congress of the 30th May, 1854. Congress declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Under it Kansas, "when admitted as a State," was to "be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Did Congress mean by this language that the delegates elected to frame a Constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of Slavery, or did they intend, by leaving it to the people, that the people of Kansas themselves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject, I confess, I had never entertained a serious doubt, and, therefore, in my instructions to Governor WALKER of the 28th March last, I merely said that when "a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

In expressing this opinion it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas, either for or against Slavery. From this I have always carefully abstained. Intrusted with the duty of taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," my only desire was that the people of Kansas should furnish to Congress the evidence required by the organic act, whether for or against Slavery; and in this manner smooth their passage into the Union. In emerging from the condition of territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State, it was their duty, in my opinion, to make known their will by the votes of the majority, on the direct question whether this important domestic institution should or should no[t] continue to exist. Indeed, this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained.

The election of delegates to a convention must necessarily take place in separate districts. From this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of a State or Territory are on one side of a question, whilst a majority of the representatives from the several districts into which it is divided may be upon the other side. This arises from the fact that in some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, whilst in others those of different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to leave a large majority of the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the representative sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is, that no other authentic and satisfactory mode exists of ascertaining the will of a majority of the people of any State or Territory on an important and exciting question like that of Slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a direct vote. How wise, then, was it for Congress to pass over all subordinate and intermediate agencies, and proceed directly to the source of all legitimate power under our institutions!

How vain would any other principle prove in practice! This may be illustrated by the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union with a Constitution either maintaining or abolishing Slavery, against the sentiment of the people, this could have no other effect than to continue and to exasperate the existing agitation during the brief period required to make the Constitution conform to the irresistible will of the majority.

The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and their honor that they would cheerfully submit the question of Slavery to the decision of the *bona fide* people of Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions. Had it then been insinuated from any quarter that it would be a sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the organic law for the members of a convention, thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of Slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascertained majority of all their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected. Everywhere they remained true to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion recognizing "the right of the people of all the Territories—including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly-expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

The Convention to frame a Constitution for Kansas met on the first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an act of the Territorial Legislature, whose lawful existence had been recognized by Congress in different forms and by different enactments. A large proportion of the citizens of Kansas did not think proper to register their names and to vote at the election for delegates; but an opportunity to do this having been fairly afforded, their refusal to avail themselves of their right could in no manner affect the legality of the Convention.

This Convention proceeded to frame a Constitution for Kansas and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November. But little difficulty occurred in the Convention, except on the subject of Slavery. The truth is, that the general provisions of our recent State Constitutions are so similar—and, I may add, so excellent—that the difference between them is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the Government, no Constitution framed by the Convention of a Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State had been submitted to the people. I trust, however, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the Constitution of Minnesota "should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State," may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example founded, as it is, on correct principles, and hence my instructions to Governor Walker, in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unqualified terms.

In the Kansas-Nebraska act, however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole Constitution, had not been inserted, and the Convention were not bound by its terms to submit any other portion of the instrument to an election, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of Slavery. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its language. It was not to "legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. According to the plain construction of the sentence, the words "domestic institutions" have a direct as they have an appropriate reference to Slavery. "Domestic institutions" are limited to the family. The relation between master and slave and a few others are "domestic institutions," and are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character. Besides, there was no question then before Congress, nor indeed has there since been any serious question before the people of Kansas or the country, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of Slavery.

The Convention, after an angry and excited debate, finally determined, by a majority of only two, to submit the question of Slavery to the people, though at the last forty-three of the fifty delegates present affixed their signatures to the Constitution.

A large majority of the Convention were in favor of establishing Slavery in Kansas. They accordingly inserted an article in the Constitution for this purpose similar in form to those which had been adopted by other Territorial Conventions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition from a Territorial to a State Government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a Constitution "with or without Slavery." It declares that, before the Constitution adopted by the Convention "shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State," an election shall be held to decide this question, at which all the white male inhabitants of the Territory above the age of 21 are entitled to vote. They are to vote by ballot; and "the ballots cast at said election shall be indorsed 'Constitution with Slavery,' and 'Constitution with no Slavery.'" If there be a majority in favor of the "Constitution with Slavery," then it is to be transmitted to Congress by the President of the Convention in its original form. If, on the contrary, there shall be a majority in favor of the "Constitution with no Slavery," "then the article providing for Slavery shall be stricken from the Constitution by the President of the Convention;" and it is expressly declared that "no Slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas except that the right of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with;" and in that event it is made his duty to have the Constitution thus ratified transmitted to the Congress of the United States for the admission of the State into the Union.

At this election every citizen will have an opportunity of expressing his opinion by his vote "whether Kansas shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery," and thus the exciting question may be peacefully settled in the very mode required by the organic law. The election will be held under legitimate authority, and if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences.

Whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State must eventually, under some authority, be decided by an election; and the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it is at the present moment. Should this opportunity be rejected, she may be involved for years in domestic discord and possibly in civil war, before she can again make up the issue now so fortunately tendered, and again reach the point she has already attained.

Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without Slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, and she will then for the first time be left, as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If her constitution on the subject of Slavery, or on any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period. Under these circumstances, it may well be questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

Should the Constitution without Slavery be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in the Territory are reserved. The number of these is very small; but if it were greater, the provision would be equally just and reasonable. These slaves were brought into the Territory under the Constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their mosters. This point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country—and this upon the plain principle that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new territory at their joint expense, both equality and justice demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatsoever is recognized as property by the common Constitution. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in the Territory, would have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished Slavery.

A territorial government was established for Utah by act of Congress approved the 9th September 1850, and the constitution and laws of the United States were thereby extended over it "so far as the same, or any provisions thereof, may be applicable." This act provided for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a Governor, who was to be ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs, a secretary, three judges of the supreme court, a marshal, and a district-attorney. Subsequent acts provided for the appointment of the officers necessary to extend our land and our Indian system over the Territory. BRIGHAM YOUNG was appointed the first Governor on the 20th September, 1850, and has held the office ever since. Whilst Governor YOUNG has been both Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs throughout this period, he has been at the same time the head of the church called the Latter-Day Saints, and professes to govern its members and dispose of their property by direct inspiration and authority from the Almighty. His power has been, therefore, absolute over both Church and State.

The people of Utah almost exclusively belong to this church, and believing with a fanatical spirit that he is Governor of the Territory by divine appointment, they obey his commands as if they were direct revelations from Heaven. If, therefore, he chooses that his Government shall come into collision with the Government of the United States, the members of the Mormon Church will yield implicit obedience to his will. Unfortunately, existing facts leave but little doubt that such is his determination. Without entering upon a minute history of occurrences, it is sufficient to say that all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the single exception of two Indian agents, have found it necessary for their own personal safety to withdraw from the Territory, and there no longer remains any Government in Utah but the despotism of BRIGHAM YOUNG. This being the condition of affairs in the Territory, I could not mistake the path of duty. As Chief Executive Magistrate, I was bound to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and laws within its limits. In order to effect this purpose, I appointed a new Governor and other Federal officers for Utah, and sent with them a military force for their protection, and to aid as a *posse comitatus*, in case of need, in the execution of the laws.

With the religious opinions of the Mormons, as long as they remained mere opinions, however deplorable in themselves and revolting to the moral and religious sentiments of all Christendom, I had no right to interfere. Actions alone, when in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, become the legitimate subjects for the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My instructions to Governor CUMMING have therefore been framed in strict accordance with these principles. At that date a hope was indulged that no necessity might exist for employing the military in restoring and maintaining the authority of the law; but this hope has now vanished. Gov. YOUNG has, by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the United States. Unless he should retrace his steps, the Territory of Utah will be in a state of open rebellion. He has committed these acts of open hostility, notwithstanding MAJ. VAN VLIET, an officer of the army, sent to Utah by the Commanding-General to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him the strongest assurance of the peaceful intentions of the Government, and that the troops would only be employed as a *posse comitatus* when called on by the civil authority to aid in the execution of the laws.

There is reason to believe that Gov. YOUNG has long contemplated this result. He knows that the continuance of his despotic power depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the Territory except those who will acknowledge his divine mission, and implicitly obey his will; and that an enlightened public opinion there would soon prostrate institutions at war with the laws both of God and man. He has, therefore, for several years, in order to maintain his independence, been industriously employed in collecting and fabricating arms and munitions of war, and in disciplining the Mormons for military service. As Superintendent of Indian affairs, he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of those tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which, in case of necessity, as he informed Major VAN VLIET, he will conceal, "and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the Government."

A great part of all this may be idle boasting, but yet no wise Government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such frensied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our Territories, and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it and to render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner best convince them that we are their friends, not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War Department, to raise four additional regiments; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the present moment of depression in the revenues of the country I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection and in restoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the Constitution and laws in the Territory of Utah.

I recommend to Congress the establishment of a Territorial Government over Arizona, incorporating with it such portions of New-Mexico as they may deem expedient. I need scarcely adduce arguments in support of this recommendation. We are bound to protect the lives and the property of our citizens inhabiting Arizona, and these are now without any efficient protection. Their present number is already considerable, and is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor. Besides, the proposed Territory is believed to be rich in mineral and agricultural resources, especially in silver and copper. The mails of the United States to California are now carried over it throughout its whole extent, and this route is known to be the nearest, and believed to be the best, to the Pacific.

Long experience has deeply convinced me that a strict construction of the powers granted to Congress is the only true, as well as the only safe theory of the Constitution. While this principle shall guide my public conduct, I consider it clear that under the war-making power Congress may appropriate money for the construction of a military road through the Territories of the United States, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any of the States against foreign invasion. The Constitution has conferred upon Congress power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia "to repel invasions." These high sovereign powers necessarily involve important and responsible public duties, and among them there is none so sacred and so imperative as that of preserving our soil from the invasion of a foreign enemy. The Constitution has, therefore, left nothing on this point to construction, but expressly requires that "the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion." Now, if a military road over our own Territories be indispensably necessary to enable us to meet and repel the invader, it follows as a necessary consequence not only that we possess the power, but it is our imperative duty to construct such a road. It would be an absurdity to invest a government with the unlimited power to make and conduct war, and at the same time deny to it the only means of reaching and defeating the enemy at the frontier. Without such a road it is quite evident we cannot "protect" California and our Pacific possessions "against invasion." We cannot by any other means transport men and munitions of war from the Atlantic States in sufficient time successfully to defend these remote and distant portions of the Republic.

Experience has proved that the routes across the Isthmus of Central America are at best a very uncertain and unreliable mode of communication. But even if this were not the case, they would at once be closed against us in the event of war with a naval power so much stronger than our own as to enable it to blockade the ports at either end of these routes. After all, therefore, we can only rely upon a military road through our own Territories; and ever since the origin of the Government Congress has been in the practice of appropriating money from the public Treasury for the construction of such roads.

The difficulties and the expense of constructing a military railroad to connect our Atlantic and Pacific States have been greatly exaggerated. The distance on the Arizona route near the 32d parallel of north latitude, between the western boundary of Texas on the Rio Grande and the eastern boundary of California on the Colorado, from the best explorations now within our knowledge, does not exceed four hundred and seventy miles, and the face of the country is, in the main, favorable.* For obvious reasons the Government ought not to undertake the work itself by means of its own agents. This ought to be committed to other agencies, which Congress might assist either by grants of land or money, or by both, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem most beneficial for the country. Provision might thus be made not only for the safe, rapid and economical transportation of troops and munitions of war, but also of the public mails. The commercial interests of the whole country, both East and West, would be greatly promoted by such a road, and above all it would be a powerful additional bond of union. And although advantages of this kind, whether postal, commercial or political, cannot confer constitutional power, yet they may furnish auxiliary arguments in favor of expediting a work which, in my judgment, is clearly embraced within the war-making power.

For these reasons I commend to the friendly consideration of Congress the subject of the Pacific Railroad, without finally committing myself to any particular route.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will furnish a detailed statement of the condition of the public finances and of the respective branches of the public service devolved upon that department of the Government. By this report it appears that the amount of revenue received from all sources into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1857, was sixty-eight million six hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty-seven cents, ($68,631,513 67,) which amount, with the balance of nineteen million nine hundred and one thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-five cents, ($19,901,325 45,) remaining in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of eighty-eight million five hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twelve cents, ($88,532,839 12.)

The public expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, amounted to seventy million eight hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-five cents, ($70,822,724 85,) of which five million nine hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-one cents ($5,943,896 91,) were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, leaving in the treasury at the commencement of the present fiscal year on the 1st of July, 1857, seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents. ($17,710,114 27.)

The receipts into the treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing 1st July, 1857, were twenty million nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-one cents, ($20,929,819 81,) and the estimated receipts of the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1858, are thirty-six million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($36,750,000,) making, with the balance before stated, an aggregate of seventy-five million three hundred and eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and eight cents, ($75,389,934 08,) for the service of the present fiscal year.

The actual expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were twenty-three million seven hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, ($23,714,528 37,) of which three million eight hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents ($3,895,232 39,) were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium.

The probable expenditure of the remaining three quarters, to 30th June, 1858, are fifty-one millions two hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and four cents, ($51,248,530 04,) including interest on the public debt, making an aggregate of seventy-four millions nine hundred and sixty-three thousand fifty-eight dollars and forty-one cents, ($74,963,058 41,) leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year of four hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-seven cents, ($426,875 67.)

The amount of the public debt at the commencement of the present fiscal year, was twenty-nine millions, sixty thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety cents, ($29,060,386 90.)

The amount redeemed since the 1st of July was three million eight hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents, ($3,895,232 39,)—leaving a balance unredeemed at this time of twenty-five million one hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and fifty four dollars and fifty-one cents, ($25,165,154 51.)

The amount of estimated expenditures for the remaining three-quarters of the present fiscal year will, in all probability, be increased from the causes set forth in the report of the Secretary. His suggestion, therefore, that authority should be given to supply any temporary deficiency by the issue of a limited amount of treasury notes, is approved, and I accordingly recommend the passage of such a law.

As stated in the report of the Secretary, the tariff of March 3, 1857, has been in operation for so short a period of time, and under circumstances so unfavorable to a just development of its results as a revenue measure, that I should regard it as inexpedient, at least for the present, to undertake its revision.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, of the Interior and of the Postmaster-General. They all contain valuable and important information and suggestions which I commend to the favorable consideration of Congress.

I have already recommended the raising of four additional regiments, and the report of the Secretary of War presents strong reasons proving this increase of the army, under existing circumstances, to be indispensable.

I would call the special attention of Congress to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in favor of the construction of ten small war steamers of light draught. For some years the Government has been obliged on many occasions to hire such steamers from individuals to supply its pressing wants. At the present moment we have no armed vessel in the navy which can penetrate the rivers of China. We have but a few which can enter any of the harbors south of Norfolk, although many millions of foreign and domestic commerce annually pass in and out of these harbors. Some of our most valuable interests and most valuable points are thus left exposed. This class of vessels of light draught, great speed, and heavy guns would be formidable in coast defence. The cost of their construction will not be great, and they will require but a comparatively small expenditure to keep them in commission. In time of peace they will prove as effective as much larger vessels, and often more useful. One of them should be at every station where we maintain a squadron, and three or four should be constantly employed on our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Economy, utility and efficiency combine to recommend them as almost indispensable. Ten of these small vessels would be of incalculable advantage to the naval service, and the whole cost of their construction would not exceed $2,300,000, or $230,000 each.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior is worthy of grave consideration. It treats of the numerous, important and diversified branches of domestic administration intrusted to him by law. Among these the most prominent are the public lands and our relations with the Indians.

Our system for the disposal of the public lands originating with the fathers of the republic, has been improved as experience pointed the way, and gradually adapted to the growth and settlement of our Western States and Territories. It has worked well in practice. Already thirteen States and seven Territories have been carved out of these lands, and still more than a thousand millions of acres remain unsold. What a boundless prospect this presents to our country of future prosperity and power!

We have heretofore disposed of 363,862,464 acres of the public land.

Whilst the public lands as a source of revenue are of great importance, their importance is far greater as furnishing homes for a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens who desire to subdue and cultivate the soil. They ought to be administered mainly with a view of promoting this wise and benevolent policy. In appropriating them for any other purpose we ought to use even greater economy than if they had been converted into money and the proceeds were already in the public Treasury. To squander away this richest and noblest inheritance which any people have ever enjoyed upon objects of doubtful constitutionality or expediency, would be to violate one of the most important trusts ever committed to any people. Whilst I do not deny to Congress the power, when acting *bona fide* as a proprietor, to give away portions of them for the purpose of increasing the value of the remainder, yet, considering the great temptation to abuse this power, we cannot be too cautious in its exercise.

Actual settlers under existing laws are protected against other purchasers at the public sales, in their right of preëmption, to the extent of a quarter-section, or 160 acres of land. The remainder may then be disposed of at public or entered at private sale in unlimited quantities.

Speculation has of late years prevailed to a great extent in the public lands. The consequence has been that large portions of them have become the property of individuals and companies, and thus the price is greatly enhanced to those who desire to purchase for actual settlement. In order to limit the area of speculation as much as possible, the extinction of the Indian title and the extension of the public surveys ought to keep pace with the tide of emigration.

If Congress should hereafter grant alternate sections to States or companies, as they have done heretofore, I recommend that the intermediate sections retained by the Government should be subject to preëmption by actual settlers.

It ought ever to be our cardinal policy to reserve the public lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories and the power of the Union, but shall secure homes for our posterity for many generations.

The extension of our limits has brought within our jurisdiction many additional and populous tribes of Indians, a large proportion of which are wild, untractable and difficult to control. Predatory and warlike in their disposition and habits, it is impossible altogether to restrain them from committing aggressions on each other, as well as upon our frontier citizens and those emigrating to our distant States and Territories. Hence expensive military expeditions are frequently necessary to overawe and chastise the more lawless and hostile.

The present system of making them valuable presents to influence them to remain at peace has proved ineffectual. It is believed to be the better policy to colonize them in suitable localities, where they can receive the rudiments of education and be gradually induced to adopt habits of industry. So far as the experiment has been tried it has worked well in practice, and it will doubtless prove to be less expensive than the present system.

The whole number of Indians within our territorial limits is believed to be, from the best data in the Interior Department, about 325,000.

The tribes of Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks, settled in the territory set apart for them west of Arkansas, are rapidly advancing in education and in all the arts of civilization and self-government; and we may indulge the agreeable anticipation that at no very distant day they will be incorporated into the Union as one of the sovereign States.

It will be seen from the Report of the Postmaster-General that the Post-Office Department still continues to depend on the Treasury, as it has been compelled to do for several years past, for an important portion of the means of sustaining and extending its operations. Their rapid growth and extension are shown by a decennial statement of the number of post-offices and the length of post-roads, commencing with the year 1827. In that year there were 7,000 post-offices; in 1837, 11,177; in 1847, 15,146; and in 1857 they number 26,586. In this year 1,725 post offices have been established and 704 discontinued, leaving a net increase of 1,021. The postmasters of 368 offices are appointed by the President.

The length of post-roads in 1827 was 105,336 miles; in 1837, 141,242 miles; in 1847, 153,818 miles; and in the year 1857 there are 242,601 miles of post-road, including 22,530 miles of railroad, on which the mails are transported.

The expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1857, as adjusted by the Auditor, amounted to $11,507,670. To defray these expenditures there was to the credit of the department on the 1st July, 1856, the sum of $789,599; the gross revenue of the year, including the annual allowances for the transportation of free mail matter, produced $8,053,951; and the remainder was supplied by the appropriation from the Treasury of $2,250,000, granted by the Act of Congress approved Aug. 18, 1856, and by the appropriation of $666,883, made by the Act of March 3, 1857, leaving $252 763 to be carried to the credit of the department in the accounts of the current year. I commend to your consideration the report of the department in relation to the establishment of the overland mail-route from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, California. The route was selected with my full concurrence as the one, in my judgment, best calculated to attain the important object contemplated by Congress.

The late disastrous monetary revulsion may have one good effect should it cause both the Government and the people to return to the practice of a wise and judicious economy both in public and private expenditures.

An overflowing treasury has led to habits of prodigality and extravagance in our legislation. It has induced Congress to make large appropriations to objects for which they never would have provided had it been necessary to raise the amount of revenue required to meet them by increased taxation or by loans. We are now compelled to pause in our career, and to scrutinize our expenditures with the utmost vigilance; and in performing this duty, I pledge my coöperation to the extent of my constitutional competency.

It ought to be observed at the same time that true public economy does not consist in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects intrusted to us by the Constitution, and especially such as may be necessary for the common defence. In the present crisis of the country, it is our duty to confine our appropriations to objects of this character, unless in cases where justice to individuals may demand a different course. In all cases care ought to be taken that the money granted by Congress shall be faithfully and economically applied.

Under the Federal Constitution "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law," be approved and signed by the President; and, if not approved, "he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it originated." In order to perform this high and responsible duty, sufficient time must be allowed the President to read and examine every bill presented to him for approval. Unless this be afforded, the Constitution becomes a dead letter in this particular; and even worse, it becomes a means of deception. Our constituents, seeing the President's approval and signature attached to each act of Congress, are induced to believe that he has actually performed this duty, when, in truth, nothing is, in many cases, more unfounded.

From the practice of Congress, such an examination of each bill as the Constitution requires has been rendered impossible. The most important business of each session is generally crowded into its last hours, and the alternative presented to the President is, either to violate the Constitutional duty which he owes to the people and approve bills which, for want of time, it is impossible he should have examined, or, by his refusal to do this, subject the country and individuals to great loss and inconvenience.

Besides, a practice has grown up of late years to legislate in appropriation bills at the last hours of the session on new and important subjects. This practice constrains the President either to suffer measures to become laws which he does not approve, or to incur the risk of stopping the wheels of the Government by vetoing an appropriation bill. Formerly, such bills were confined to specific appropriations for carrying into effect existing laws and the well established policy of the country, and little time was then required by the President for their examination.

For my own part, I have deliberately determined that I shall approve no bill which I have not examined, and it will be a case of extreme and most urgent necessity which shall ever induce me to depart from this rule. I therefore respectfully, but earnestly, recommend that the two Houses would allow the President at least two days previous to the adjournment of each session within which no new bill shall be presented to him for approval. Under the existing joint rule, one day is allowed; but this rule has been hitherto so constantly suspended in practice that important bills continue to be presented to him up till the very last moments of the session. In a large majority of cases, no great public inconvenience can arise from the want of time to examine their provisions, because the Constitution has declared that if a bill be presented to the President within the last ten days of the session, he is not required to return it, either with an approval or with a veto, "in which case it shall not be a law." It may then lie over, and be taken up and passed at the next session. Great inconvenience would only be experienced in regard to appropriation bills; but, fortunately, under the late excellent law allowing a salary, instead of a per diem, to members of Congress, the expense and inconvenience of a called session will be greatly reduced.

I cannot conclude without commending to your favorable consideration the interests of the people of this District. Without a representative on the floor of Congress, they have for this very reason peculiar claims upon our just regard. To this I know, from my long acquaintance with them, they are eminently entitled.

JAMES BUCHANAN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1857.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec 8, 1857.

SIR: In compliance with the act of Congress entitled "An act supplementary to an act to establish the Treasury Department," approved May 10, 1800, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 1st July, 1856, being the commencement of the fiscal year 1857, the balance in the treasury was		$19,901,325 45
The receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year 1857 were $68,631,513 67, as follows:		
For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1856—		
From customs	$20,677,740 40	
From public lands	892,380 39	
From miscellaneous sources	355,310 57	21,925,431 36
For quarter ending Dec. 31, 1856—		
From customs	14,243,414 90	
From public lands	808,252 86	
From miscellaneous sources	123,999 59	15,175,667 35
For the quarter ending March 31, 1857—		
From customs	19,055,328 55	
From public lands	1,065,640 11	
From miscellaneous sources	274,054 90	20,395,023 56
Carried forward		77,397,447 72
For the quarter ending June 30, 1857:		
From customs	$9,899,421 20	
From public lands	1,063,213 28	
From miscellaneous sources	172,756 92	11,135,391 40
The aggregate means, therefore, for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, were		$88,532,839 12
The expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, were $70,822,724 85.		
Being for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1856	$18,475,113 21	
Being for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1856	17,940,877 90	
Being for the quarter ending March 31, 1857	17,445,932 68	
Being for the quarter ending June 30, 1857	16,960,801 06	
Total		$70,822,724 85
Which was applied to the several branches of the public service as follows:		
Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$27,531,922 51	
Service in charge of Interior Department	5,358,274 72	
Service in charge of War Department	19,261,774 16	
Service in charge of Navy Department	12,726,856 69	
Purchase of public debt, principal, premium, and interest	5,943,896 91	
Total		$70,822,724 85
As shown in detail by statement No. 1.		
Deducting the expenditures from the aggregate means during the fiscal year, a balance was left in the treasury on July 1, 1857, of		17,710,114 27
During the first quarter of the current fiscal year 1858, being from July 1, 1857, to September 30, 1857, the receipts into the treasury were:		
From customs	$18,573,729 37	
From public lands	2,059,449 39	
From miscellaneous sources	296,641 05	20,929,819 81
The estimated receipts during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year to June 30, 1858, are:		
From customs	$33,000,000 00	
From public lands	3,000,000 00	
From miscellaneous sources	750,000 00	36,750,000 00
Making an estimated aggregate of means for the service of the current year		$75,389,934 08

An exposition of the grounds on which this amount of revenue from customs during these three quarters has been estimated, is given in a subsequent part of this report.

The expenditures of the first quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1857, of the current fiscal year, were $23,714,528 37; being for—		
Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous services		$7,315,789 00
Service in charge of Interior Department		3,240,098 99
Service in charge of War Department		7,260,960 83
Service in charge of Navy Department		3,915,906 99
Purchase of the public debt, principal, premium and interest		1,981,782 56
		$23,714,528 37
(See Statement No. 2.)		
The estimated expenditures during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year to June 30, 1858, are		51,248,530 04
Total		$74,963,058 41
Leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1858, which will, of course, be affected by any reduction or increase of expenditure not contemplated, of		$426,875 67
Estimates for the fiscal year, from July 1, 1858, to June 30, 1859.		
Estimated Balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1858		$426,875 67
Estimate of Receipts from Customs for the year ending June 30, 1859		69,500,000 00
Estimated Receipts from the Sales of Public Lands		5,000,000 00
Estimated Rec'ts from Miscellaneous Sources		1,000,000 00
Aggregate of means for the service of the fiscal year to June 30, 1859, as estimated		$75,926,875 67
The expenditures are estimated as follows:		
Balance of existing appropriations for the service of the present fiscal year, which may be applied to the service of the year ending June 30, 1859		$16,586,588 [illegible]
Amount of indefinite and permanent appropriations		7,165,224 [illegible]
Estimated appropriations proposed to be made for the service of the fiscal year, from July 1, 1858, to June 30, 1859, as detailed in the printed estimates		50,312,943 [illegible]
Aggregate estimated expenditures for the service of fiscal year to June 30, 1859		74,064,753 [illegible]
Leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1859, of		$1,862,119 [illegible]

It is difficult at all times to estimate in advance the probable receipts into the Treasury for the next one and two years. Our revenue being derived principally from duties on imported merchandise entered at the Custom-Houses for consumption, the amount is necessarily dependent not only upon all those causes which affect trade and commerce, but on such as control the inclinations and ability of the people in the purchase of such merchandise for consumption. Ordinarily an approximation can be made as to the [illegible] result, provided no unlooked-for cause [illegible] [illegible] to disturb the usual course of [illegible] [illegible]tion.

[illegible] events of the present fiscal year furnish a [illegible] illustration of the uncertainty of all [illegible] from the operation of unforeseen [illegible] [illegible] exert a controling influence over the revenue [illegible]ms.

[illegible] the estimates for the present fiscal year were [illegible] the last Congress by my predecessor, it was [illegible] to foresee either the material change [illegible] of duty, which were among its last acts, or [illegible] present revulsion in trade and commerce, both [illegible] have deeply affected the revenue, and satisfactorily [illegible] account for the difference between his estimates [illegible] now submitted. With these two disturbing [illegible] now in view, it is very difficult to form satisfactory estimates of the probable receipts from Customs. The Tariff act of March 3, 1857, has not been [illegible] operation long enough to test its effects upon [illegible] revenue even under ordinary circumstances. [illegible]ous with this act going into operation, the country is subjected to a disastrous revulsion. To what extent importations would have been affected [illegible] there been no revulsion in trade and [illegible], is now as much a matter conjecture as it was before the passage of the act. Experience has [illegible] light on the subject. The probability is, that it would, to a limited extent, have increased importations, though not to the extent of supplying the deficiency created by the reduction of the duties.

In submitting to Congress, under these circumstances, estimates, of the receipts for the present and the next fiscal year, it is deemed proper to accompany them with a statement of facts and principles upon which they have been made, in order that Congress may pass its own judgment upon the credit to which they are entitled.

The exports and imports of the United States have always borne a relative proportion, the respective amounts not often differing materially from each other. Both have steadily increased, with occasional exceptions, with the growth and progress of the country. In seeking, therefore, to ascertain the probable importations into the country, the amount of our probable exports constitutes an important element in the calculation. The exports for the year ending June 30, 1857, amounted to [illegible], and the imports for the same period were [illegible]890,141. The amount of our exports depends not only on the quantity, but the value of the articles exported. The quantity of some and the value of others may be considerably diminished, and yet the deficiency thus created may be supplied by either the increased quantity or value of other articles. It is probable that this very state of things may occur during the present fiscal year. The indications at present are, that the exports of breadstuffs and provisions will decrease both in quantity and value; but the increased value of cotton, at its probable prices, which constitutes much the largest item of our exports, would make up such deficiency. From the best information which can be obtained, the opinion is entertained that the exports for the present fiscal year will not fall below those of last year more than ten per centum.

Looking to the importations for the last ten years, it may be safely stated that the ratio of annual increase has not been less than ten per centum; though within that period, there were two years in which there was a falling off. This was attributable, doubtless, to temporary causes which do not affect the general proposition.

The foreign merchandise subject to duty imported during the first quarter, ending 30th September last, of the present fiscal year, by the statement marked 3, amounted to $88,819,385; and the customs received during that quarter were as stated in the estimates, $[illegible]6,573,729 37. The tariff of the 3d of March last having gone into operation on the first day of that quarter, the circumstances under which a considerable portion of that amount was realized were so exceptional as to form no satisfactory guide for the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year; and it becomes an important consideration, in view of the probable means in the treasury to meet existing appropriations, to approximate the amount of merchandise subject to duty which will be entered for consumption during that period.

In making the estimates herewith submitted, the amount of merchandise subject to duty imported during the corresponding three quarters of the last fiscal year were taken, being $210,000,000, to which ten per centum was added for the annual increase, had there been no disturbing causes—giving for the amount of merchandise paying duty, under the then existing tariff of 1846, an aggregate of $231,000,000.

The inquiry now presents itself, To what extent will this approximated amount of merchandise paying duty be diminished by the revulsion that has come upon the country?

An answer to this inquiry constitutes the most serious difficulty in the way of making an estimate of the receipts into the treasury from customs. Looking, however, to our probable exports, the great resources of our country, its unexampled prosperity in many branches of industry, its capacity to recover from temporary pressure in its trade and business, the opinion is expressed, with some confidence, that the reduction from this cause will not exceed twenty-five per centum. This would bring the amount of merchandise paying duties down to about one hundred and seventy-four millions for the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year. For several years the average rate of duty upon all dutiable merchandise, by the tariff of 1846, appears to have been within a fraction of twenty-five per centum, which would produce on that amount forty-three millions of dollars.

The next point of inquiry is, How much will this sum be diminished by the reduced rates provided by the act of March, 1857?

From the calculations made of duties under that act upon the importations of the last fiscal year, compared with the amount of duty actually realized under the tariff of 1846, it appears that about one quarter should be deducted for the effect of the tariff of 1857. Ten millions of dollars have, therefore, been deducted on that account, making the probable receipts from customs, during the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year, thirty-three millions, which has accordingly been placed in the estimates.

It will, of course, be understood that the returns of dutiable merchandise, from which these inferences are drawn, are of merchandise imported, while the customs revenue is exclusively derived from merchandise entered for consumption. In these estimates the amount of merchandise imported is supposed to equal the amount entered for consumption. In periods of commercial difficulty, like the present, the amount of merchandise imported and placed in warehouse without payment of duty will, no doubt, exceed the amount entered for consumption; but such excess is generally temporary, and is soon obviated by diminished importations and increased withdrawals for consumption, which restore the equilibrium without giving occasion for the discussion of such details in any general statement of the revenue.

The receipts from customs for the next fiscal year, from July 1, 1858, to June 30, 1859, will depend in a great measure upon the extent to which commercial and monetary transactions shall have returned to their ordinary channels. It is probable that the immediate effects of the present revulsion in trade will have ceased by that time, and that the usual amount of dutiable merchandise will be required for consumption. The estimate submitted is based on the amount of three hundred and seventy millions of dutiable merchandise, being the amount assumed for the present fiscal year with the usual increase, and without any deduction for the effects of the present revulsion. Upon this amount the customs, under the act of 1846, with the deduction heretofore explained for the effect of the tariff of 3d March last, would produce about sixty-nine and one-half millions of dollars.

The annual estimates in detail, as prepared by the Register of the Treasury, are presented separately by this department. These estimated expenditures are divided into three classes:

1. Balances of unexpended appropriations which may, and probably will, be required by the respective departments in the course of the next fiscal year.

2. Expenditures under indefinite and permanent appropriations. In this class was placed the standing appropriation made by the joint resolution of February 14, 1850, of $2,450,000 for expenses of collecting the customs. It is proposed to change this permanent appropriation for annual appropriations of increased amounts, for reasons set forth in another part of this report. In the meantime as the proposition has not been sanctioned by Congress, the estimate remains in this class.

3. In the third class are comprised the estimates submitted by direction of the several executive departments, as necessary to be appropriated to carry on the several branches of the public service in their charge for the next fiscal year. These three classes comprehend the estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, as set forth in this report. Neither these estimates, nor those for the remainder of the present fiscal year, include any provision for deficiencies, or other objects which the several departments may ask for during the present session, nor for any expenditure whatever which may arise out of the original action of Congress during the session. To meet such additional expenditures as may be required from these sources, further means must be provided.

The efficiency of the public service, as well as the security of the public credit, requires that this department shall be provided with means to meet lawful demands without delay. During the remainder of the present fiscal year, it is estimated, as before stated, that sufficient revenue will be received in the course of the year to meet the ordinary outstanding appropriations. But the great bulk of the revenue being derived from duties on merchandise payable only when it is entered for consumption, the period when such duties will be realized is entirely uncertain, being left by law to the option of the importers during three years. The present revulsion has caused a very large portion of the dutiable merchandise imported since it commenced to be warehoused without payment of duty. To what extent this practice will be pursued during the present fiscal year, is too much a matter of conjecture at present to risk the public service and the public credit upon the probability of an immediate change in this respect. It may be safely estimated that, in the course of the present fiscal year, a large portion of the merchandise now in warehouse will be withdrawn and duties paid thereon; but, in the meantime, adequate means for meeting lawful demands on the treasury should be provided.

[illegible] *should be made at the earliest practicable [illegible] failure of sufficient means in the treasury [illegible] at an early day.* The exigency being [illegible] temporary, the mode of providing for it [illegible] a temporary character. *It is, therefore, [illegible] that authority be given to this department by law to issue treasury notes for an [illegible] [illegible] millions of dollars, payable within a limited time, and carrying a specified rate of interest, whenever the immediate demands of the public service may call for a greater amount of money than shall happen to be in the treasury, subject to the Treasurer's drafts in payment of warrants.*

The fact that such temporary exigency may arise from circumstances beyond the foresight or control of this department, makes some adequate provision to meet it indispensable to the public security.

Previous to the passage of the act of March 3, 1849, which requires all money receivable from customs and other sources to be paid into the treasury without abatement or diminution, the whole expenses of collecting the revenue from customs were defrayed from the moneys collected, and the balance only was paid into the treasury. The expenses of collecting the customs in California and Oregon were excepted from the operation of that act by the third section of the act of September 28, 1850, and the mode of defraying the expenses of collection, which existed previous to the act of March 3, 1849, has been consequently continued at the Custom-houses on the Pacific Coast up to the present time.

The joint resolution approved 14th February, 1850, makes a permanent appropriation for the expenses of collecting the customs, of one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, for each half year, together with such sums as may be received for storage, &c., until Congress shall act upon the subject. During the first four years of the operation of the act of 3d March, 1849, the expenses did not equal the amount of this appropriation, and a considerable balance had accumulated, which has enabled this department to defray the expenses of the last four years, which have considerably exceeded the amount so appropriated, as is shown by statement marked 4. This accumulation having become entirely exhausted, this department will not be able longer to defray the expenses of collecting the customs, unless Congress shall now act upon the subject.

In order that this important branch of the public service may be conducted with promptitude and efficiency, I recommend that Congress shall, at its present session, legislate upon this subject, to operate from the 1st of January, 1858, which will put an end to the permanent appropriation under the joint resolution, from that date.

For the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1857, the expenses of collecting the customs considerably exceeded three millions of dollars, exclusive of those of the ports on the Pacific coast, which amounted to nearly half a million, as shown by statement marked 5. For the half of the current fiscal year, extending from 1st January to 30th June, 1858, at least one million six hundred thousand dollars will be required to defray these expenses in the Atlantic States, and I recommend that sum to be appropriated for that period.

The reasons which originally led to the exception of the Custom-Houses on the Pacific Coast from the operation of the general law of 1849 no longer exist in the same force as formerly, but the system cannot be suddenly changed without much inconvenience. I propose that, during the remainder of the current fiscal year, these expenses be defrayed, as heretofore, out of the accruing revenue; but, from the commencement of the fiscal year on the 1st July, 1858, that provision be made by law that the whole receipts from customs and all other sources on the Pacific Coast be paid into the treasury under the act of 1849, and the expenses of collection be defrayed out of appropriations for that purpose. To meet the expenses of collecting the customs throughout the entire United States during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, will probably require $4,600,000.

The statement before referred to shows the progressive increase of these expenses, from year to year, since the passage of the act of 1849. It also shows a corresponding increase in the amount of merchandise imported and duties paid. But the latter are not sufficient to explain so large an addition to the expenses of collection, as nearly the same number of officers are required to collect the smaller as the larger amounts. Other causes have largely contributed to swell these expenses. When the public revenue happens to be abundant, many projects are listened to and adopted by Congress without careful regard to the burdens they may permanently impose. The building new revenue cutters not needed for enforcement of the revenue laws; the multiplication of ports of entry and ports of delivery, for local and temporary convenience, at points not required for the collection of the revenue; and the erection of expensive buildings for officers of the customs and other public officers, are of this class. The original outlay for these projects is usually provided for by special appropriations, and their amount is the principal object that attracts attention. But, under the existing system, every one of these appropriations of necessity imposes an additional and permanent charge upon the expense for collecting the customs. New revenue cutters must be equipped, kept in repair, provided with officers and men, and maintained in a state of efficiency at a large annual charge upon the expenses for collecting the customs, that they may be in constant readiness to relieve vessels in distress, or perform some other duty equally remote from their appropriate and legitimate functions of enforcing the laws. New ports of entry or of delivery created by law, at points remote from the ordinary channels of direct foreign commerce, must be provided with officers paid by annual salaries or other emoluments, as expenses of collecting the customs. New buildings must be furnished, warmed, lighted, and kept in a state of repair and cleanliness, under the direction of suitable officers with proper compensation. All charges of such character are now defrayed out of the appropriation for the expenses of collecting the customs. While the public revenue has recently rapidly diminished, these charges are daily increasing in amount.

The public debt on the 1st July, 1857, was $29,060,386 90. Since that time there has been paid the sum of $3,895,232 39—leaving the public debt at this time $25,165,154 51. Since the 3d March last, there has been paid of the public debt $4,878,377 53. The details are shown by the statements marked 6, 7 and 8. *The department continued the purchase of stock as long as the law and a proper regard for the public interest would justify. The object was to redeem, as far as possible, our outstanding debt which had a number of years to run, whilst the payment of the large sums from the treasury required for this purpose, was affording relief to the commercial and other interests of the country, which were then struggling to ward off the revulsion which finally came upon them.* At that time it was not seriously apprehended that the revulsion would so greatly affect the trade and business of the country; but, looking even to the most unfavorable result that could happen, it was thought that the Treasury, if compelled to resort to a loan to meet any temporary deficiency that might occur, would suffer no injury from having the character of the loan changed from debts falling due at a distant period to Treasury notes, at a less rate of interest, and which could be redeemed at the pleasure of the Department.

A revulsion in the monetary affairs of the country always occasions more or less of distress among the people. The consequence is, that the public mind is directed to the Government for relief, and particularly to that branch of it which has charge of its financial operations. There are many persons who seem to think that it is the duty of the Government to provide relief in all cases of trouble and distress. They do not stop to inquire into the power which has been conferred by the people upon their agents, or the objects for which that power is to be exercised. Their inquiry is limited to the simple fact of existing embarrassments, and they see no other agency capable of affording relief, and their necessities, not their judgments, force them to the conclusion that the Government not only can, but ought to relieve them. A moment of calm reflection must satisfy every one that such is not the true theory of our Government. It is one of limited powers, to be exercised for specified purposes. Its operations, political and financial, should be conducted within these prescribed limits in that manner that it will most certainly effect the object for which the power was conferred. In doing this it should be the policy, as it is unquestionably the duty, of the Government so to conduct its affairs as to confer the greatest good upon the greatest number of people. This misapprehension of the powers and duty of the Government has led to the suggestion of measures of relief, which have been pressed with such earnestness upon this Department as to demand a brief consideration of them. A private individual who finds that his income is reduced, at once feels the propriety of bringing his expenditures within his reduced means. The suggestion to such a person to increase his expenses would instantly be rejected. To characterize such advice as folly would not be considered harsh or unjust. The estimate of receipts into the Treasury for the present fiscal year exhibit the fact that the income of the Government will be considerably reduced. In this state of things it is seriously urged that our expenditures should be increased for the purpose of affording relief to the country. Such a policy would doubtless furnish employment to large numbers of worthy citizens. It would require the use of large amounts of money, to be raised either by a loan or the issuing of treasury notes, and would thus afford temporary relief to the country to an extent limited only by the discretion of the Government in this unauthorized use of the public treasure and credit. But where shall we look for the power to do this in the Constitution? What provision of that instrument authorizes such a policy? The absence of a satisfactory reply to these inquiries is an unanswerable argument to the suggestion. In the discharge of its legitimate functions the Government is required to expend large sums of money in the building of vessels-of-war; the erection of custom-houses and other public buildings, the preparation of the defences of the country, and in a variety of other ways, which give employment to labor, and draws from the Treasury the money which has been collected from the people for these purposes. There might and would be just cause of complaint if the Government, under the pressure of either an imaginary or real monetary crisis, should suddenly stop these extensive operations, and by throwing large numbers of employes out of service add to the distress and suffering which the revulsion had already created. Being engaged in the prosecution of necessary and legitimate works for the public service, it would be the policy and duty of the Government to continue their prosecution, even though it should occasion the necessity of increasing its available means by some extraordinary measure. The discontinuance of such works has not been and is not now contemplated, and to this extent the country may look with propriety to the operations of the Government for relief. There are other public works of less necessity, which for a variety of causes have not been commenced. A temporary postponement of them will violate no existing contracts; will deprive no one of employment to which he is authorized to look; will inflict no wrong upon any portion of the people; but will enable the Government to realize its means in advance of its expenditure of them, and perhaps avoid the necessity of increasing the public debt. A system of public economy, regardful alike of the just claims of the people and the protection of the treasure and credit of the Government, must command the approval of the country; and it is upon such principles it is proposed to conduct the financial department of the Government in the present crisis.

As a measure of relief to the country, it is proposed to increase the tariff. A return to a high protective system is regarded by some as the surest mode of extricating the country from its embarrassments, and affording immediate as well as permanent relief to the public distress. The people are already suffering from distress, and the proposition seeks to diminish their suffering by adding to their burdens. The earnestness and ability which have been brought to the support of this proposition demand that its merits should be examined with some care; and without attempting an elaborate exposition of a question which has heretofore commanded so much of the public attention, it is deemed proper to refer to some of the considerations which render the adoption of such a policy unwise and improper.

The theory of the protectionists is this: That under a low tariff the importations of foreign manufactures is encouraged, and, being brought into the country at lower prices than they can be produced, the competition with the domestic manufacturer is ruinous to his business. The remedy is, to raise the duties upon the foreign article to such a point that either it will be excluded, and thus give to the domestic manufacturer the entire home market, or else it will be so increased in price by the additional duty as to enable the domestic manufacturer to receive a remunerating price for his productions. That the effect would be temporarily for the benefit of the manufacturer is conceded, but that the ultimate effect would be alike injurious to him as well as all other interests, is equally clear. In looking upon the operation as a measure of relief, we must consider its effects not only upon the domestic manufacturer, but also upon the consumer.

If the increased duty neither diminishes the importations nor increases the price, it is manifest that no advantage has been derived by the domestic manufacturer. If the effect should be to exclude the foreign article, then the domestic manufacturer monopolizes the home market, and commands his own price. The relief he needs is a higher price for his goods, and, as a matter of course—unrestrained as he will then be by the laws of competition—he will so raise his prices as to remedy the evil of low prices of which he had complained. The effect upon the consumer is clear. He must pay the increased price thus put upon the article of consumption. Nor does it stop there. Under the existing state of things, when he has purchased the article he has not only furnished himself with the goods he needed at the reduced price, but at the same time has paid into the treasury the tax required of him for the support of Government. The measure of relief proposed by the protectionists increases the price he is required to pay for his goods, and where the foreign article is exclued leaves his tax unpaid. This deficiency in the revenue must be supplied, and he is called upon to pay it from his other resources. The proposed measure of relief thus imposes upon him these additional burdens, in the increased price of his goods and the additional tax he is required to pay. If, however, the increased duty should not exclude the importation of the article, but simply advance the price to a remunerating point to the domestic manufacturer, the effect upon the consumer would be to require him to pay the additional price, not only upon the foreign article, but also upon the domestic manufacture. The amount of taxation put upon him for the benefit respectively of the treasury and the domestic manufacturer, will depend upon the relative proportion of the foreign and domestic article he may consume. In no event can the increased duty operate to the advantage and relief of the manufacturer except by a corresponding injury to the consumer. The amount of benefit conferred, and injury sustained by the proposed relief measure, would depend upon the relative number of manufacturers and consumers of the articles upon which the increased duties were laid; and as the number of consumers exceed the number of manufacturers, so would the injury sustained exceed the benefit conferred. A policy so partial and unjust in its operations cannot command the approval of the country.

Regarding the suggestion as a proposition to return to the protective system, it is obnoxious to all the objections which have been heretofore so forcibly and successfully urged against it.

The day has passed in this country for increasing restrictions upon commerce, and it is hoped that the same remark will soon be applicable to all other countries. We are accustomed to look to the amount of our exports and imports as evidences of our growing wealth. To encourage commerce, enlarge its operations and extend its limits, have been regarded by all portions of our people as objects worthy of their united efforts. One branch of commerce cannot long exist without the coöperation of the other. We cannot expect to furnish the world with our cotton, breadstuffs, tobacco, rice and other productions unless we are willing to receive in return their productions. There must be mutuality between nations as between individuals. If a policy is to be adopted by which the productions of other countries are to be excluded from ours, for the benefit of the domestic producer of such articles, justice to other interests demands that there should be adopted a policy by which the producers of our present exports should also be furnished with a market for the fruits of their industry. To do this is impracticable; not to do it would be unjust.

How strangely inconsistent is the doctrine of the protectionists with the practice of the Government. We annually expend large sums of money in maintaining a navy, whose chief duty it is to give protection to our commerce in all parts of the world. Appropriations are asked and freely given to send our flag in search of new avenues for our increasing trade.

The American officer who returns to his country to announce the successful terminations of his mission, in having made new and favorable commercial treaties, is hailed as a public benefactor, and all classes unite in doing him honor. In these demonstrations no one participates more cordially than the protectionists. If, upon the announcement of the discovery of a new country which promised a large and lucrative commercial intercourse with our own, it should be simultaneously proposed to impose upon that commerce restrictions that would close our ports to the entry of its productions, under the false theory of protecting home industry, what would be the judgment of an enlightened public opinion upon the wisdom of a people who first expended their treasure in discovering new marts of trade, and immediately denied themselves all the promised benefits to be derived from it? In the case supposed, the proposition would be more startling, but not more unreasonable, than when applied to our intercourse with those countries between whom and ourselves a commerce has grown up from small beginnings to its present large dimensions. This has been accomplished through a policy inaugurated by our own Government, and which has commanded the approval of enlightened minds throughout the world. Other countries have, in their legislation of late years manifested, by reducing their duties upon imports, a desire to coöperate in the work of throwing off those shackles upon the freedom of commerce which false theories have placed upon it. It would present a strange spectacle if the United States should be the first to commence a retrograde movement.

The sentiment among our people in favor of free commercial intercourse is manifested in their domestic as well as their foreign policy. The strong feeling in the public mind for the extension of our Territorial limits is generally attributed to the desire for more land. That it operates to some extent is freely admitted; but such a cause fails in its application to those cases where the acquisition of new territory brings with it no proprietary title to the land. And yet the public sentiment for acquiring territory, where every foot of it is held by private titles, is as decided as in any other case. It is accounted for satisfactorily only upon the theory that, as our territorial limits are extended, we enlarge the area of free trade, opening new markets for the productions of our industry, untrammeled with those restraints which a restrictive international policy has imposed.

It is an error to suppose that the occasional revulsions which have so seriously affected our manufacturing interest is attributable to the want of a high protective system. In the policy which the Government has adopted of allowing many of the raw materials used by them to come in, either free of duty or at low duties, in the incidental protection which a tariff laid for the purpose of revenue gives them—in the increasing consumption of their productions, brought about by the general prosperity of the country, they will find the most ample encouragement that could reasonably be expected or desired. Like all other interests in the country, they suffer from the too frequent changes of the tariff, and from those fluctuations in business which flow from causes wholly distinct and separate from the tariff question. What they need is steady prices, a sound currency, and protection against the ruinous effects of expansions in the credit system. From a free and unrestricted commerce with the world, no interest in our country would derive a more certain and more permanent benefit to manufacturers.

Rejecting the proposition to raise the tariff as a measure of relief, and looking to the probable receipts and expenditures for the present and next years, no change is recommended in the act of March 3, 1857, at this time. The present tariff is not regarded as perfect; far from it. It has, however, been in operation less than six months—a length of time too short to judge of its workings, even under the most favorable circumstances. This fact, in connection with the revulsion in business, makes it wholly impracticable to form a correct judgment upon its merits. There are changes which should be made as soon as it can be done with propriety. A return to the decimal division in the rates of duties, a more accurate classification of various articles, and other amendments, would greatly improve the law, even if it should be found by experience unnecessary to make any radical change in its general provisions. The propriety of postponing any action upon the subject, until an opportunity has been offered of testing its general merits, seems to admit of no serious doubt.

Returning to the question of relief which is expected from the Government, it becomes necessary to inquire into the cause of the present revulsion, as preliminary to the consideration of a proper remedy for it. Public opinion generally holds the banks responsible for all our embarrassments. *The true cause is to be found in the undue expansion of the credit system.* The banks constitute an important part of that system; but there are other elements entering into it, which, equally with the question of the banks, demand public consideration.

Credit, confined to its legitimate functions, is the representative of capital, and when used within that limit, may extend and invigorate trade and business; when it ceases to be such representative, it stimulates overtrading, excites speculation, and introduces an unsound state of things in the business of the country. It is this undue expansion of credit, which has brought the country to its present embarrassments. The extension of bank credits, and the over-issue of bank notes, is a part, and a very important part, of this undue expansion. A spirit of speculation being created, a demand is made upon the banks for the use of their credit, and yielding to the pressure, they respond by the increased issue of their notes and by enlarging their discounts. The extent to which the banks have enlarged their credit beyond its proper limits is not to be measured alone by the amount of their circulation. *At the time the New-York City banks suspended specie payments in October, they reported a larger amount of specie in their vaults than their notes in circulation, and, notwithstanding this fact, they were unable to meet the demands of their creditors promptly with specie, owing to their credit operations under their deposit system.* Having extended their own credit, and enabled their customers to do the same, they were unprepared for the revulsion which came upon them. If it be true that our embarrassments have been occasioned by the cause here assigned, we must look beyond the action of the banks, to the operations of other corporations as well as individuals, to fathom the cause of our difficulties. The limits of this report will not admit of a detailed examination on this subject, but a solitary illustration will present the subject in its proper light. In answer to a circular letter addressed to the various railroad corporations of the country, the information contained in table No. 9 has been obtained. It appears from this statement that the capital of these companies amounts to $491,435,661, their indebtedness to $417,243,664. The annual interest upon the latter sum is $25,093,203, their annual income was $48,406,488.

It is proper here to remark, that this statement is not entirely accurate; some of the companies failed to respond to the circular of the department, and in such cases the returns made by them during the preceding year, and contained in the last report of my predecessor, have been used in the preparation of the table. Whilst it cannot, therefore, be considered as perfectly accurate, it approximates it sufficiently near for the illustration of my argument. It exhibits the extent to which this class of corporations has contributed to that expansion of credit which is properly chargeable with the recent revulsion. It is due to a large class of our railroad companies to state that this excessive indebtedness is not equally distributed among them. Some have conducted their business with the utmost propriety and success, whilst others have so far exceeded these limits as to present the foregoing aggregate result of railroad operations in the United States.

The undue expansion of credit, which stimulated in some an eager desire to borrow, and in others a willing disposition to lend, which engendered schemes of improvident speculation, leading to rapid fluctuations in prices and habits of extravagance, I regard as the principal cause for the embarrassment existing in the commerce of the country. The only efficient remedy for such evils is to be found in a return to the prudent courses and steady habits which, for a time, were unhappily laid aside. This Government could do but little toward extricating individuals, corporations, or communities from the pernicious consequences of their extravagant expenditures or ill-conceived enterprises. When credit has been extended so far beyond the bounds of legitimate confidence as to create a revulsion in trade, occasioning a fall of prices, and a destruction of private credit, a speedy adjustment of the relations between creditor and debtor by liquidation and settlement is the surest mode for the restoration of the equilibrium.

Wild and chimerical speculations will thus have their termination, industry will be better enabled to realize its sober expectations, and the substantial interests of society, being relieved from the noxious influence of excitement, overaction, and disorder, will resume their accustomed energy in communicating a healthful and vigorous activity to the business of the country. The proper agency of the Government in such a case is to remove whatever impediment may exist to the exertion of the native force of society, and to extract from the experience they have gained lessons to be embodied in wholesome and well considered laws to prevent the recurrence of the evil.

It is evident that the great moneyed corporations created under the laws of the States have had a controlling influence in the undue expansion of private credit. In many of the States the legislation in respect to these is stringent, and embodies many of the safeguards that experience has suggested for their regulation.

But it will not be denied that this legislation has been nugatory. The State authorities have already manifested an eager disposition to relieve them from the penalties they have incurred, and to dispense, as far as they were able, with the performance of the obligations they had exacted from them when they were organized. This has been done, in some cases, without an inquiry into their condition or management, or their capacity to resume their position as solvent institutions, or even to protect the community from a depreciated paper currency.

In my judgment, the period has arrived for Congress to employ the powers conferred by the Constitution upon it to mitigate the present evil, and to prevent a catastrophe of a similar kind in future; and for this purpose a compulsory bankrupt law, to include two classes of corporations and companies, is necessary. It should be a law for the protection of creditors, not the relief of debtors; to prevent improper credit, not to pay improvident debts; compulsory, not voluntary. The effect of such a law would be felt more in its restraining influence than in its practical execution.

I do not recommend a law similar to either of those which have heretofore existed, and were abandoned after a short and unsatisfactory experience. The first was adopted the 4th April, 1800, and was repealed the 19th December, 1803. It provided for a compulsory process of bankruptcy against those merchants and commission agents, at the suit of creditors, whose insolvency had become manifest by certain overt acts of fraud or defalcation, and effected a collection and distribution of the estate of the bankrupt through the judicial tribunals of the United States, which was followed by his discharge from the debts his estate had not satisfied. The second act was passed 12th August, 1841, and was repealed the 3d March, 1843. This act, besides the compulsory system of the act of 1800, contained a system of bankruptcy, to be applied on the petition of an insolvent debtor, of any class or profession, and to result in his relief from his debts and engagements, upon the surrender of his property and compliance with other conditions of the act.

There are grave objections to the present adoption of the systems developed in these statutes. The voluntary feature of the act of 1841 is rejected as unwise, unjust, and unnecessary. It was this provision which rendered that law so justly odious in the public mind. Nor do I propose to extend the provisions even of a compulsory bankrupt law to the numerous cases covered by the act of 1841. It is better to leave to the operation of the insolvent and bankrupt laws of the several States all cases which do not, from their magnitude and importance, affect the general commercial and business interests of the country. It is believed that the power of the States is ample to meet such cases, and the propriety and policy of exercising such powers will, sooner or later, be developed by the lessons of bitter experience.

The two cases which it is now proposed to bring under the operation of a compulsory bankrupt law are banks and railroad corporations. The immense capital employed by these companies, their controlling power and influence in the commercial business operations of the country, their disposition to extend and enlarge their credit, and the ruinous effects produced by their operations when carried beyond legitimate bounds, impose upon the Government the duty of providing, by every constitutional means in their power, for the safe, proper and legitimate conduct of such corporations. The facts which are presented in other portions of this report, developing the condition and operations of these two classes of corporations, will fully justify the policy now recommended. The object is not to injure them, but to protect the community. The effect will be to restrain their operations within proper limits, and thereby insure to the country all the benefits they are capable of conferring, without the accompanying hazards of wild speculations and ruinous revulsions.

In closing my observations on this subject, it is proper to state that these recommendations are not formed in any spirit of hostility to these corporations and companies, nor am I insensible of their vast importance in the commercial system of the United States. Nor have I any disposition to denounce any punishment, nor to subject them to any loss, in the present conjunction of their affairs. My object is to place them in subjection to wholesome laws, so that, while the benefits they yield to the community may be preserved, their excesses or errors will be counteracted or prevented.

The details of any act, formed on the principles I have suggested, should be adopted after an enlarged inquiry into their condition, and should embody the most liberal provisions for the security of the rights of the persons interested in them. A reasonable time should also be allowed to the corporations which are now in default to reëstablish themselves before this act becomes operative.

During this financial crisis and general derangement of the currency, the collection and disbursement of the public revenue have proceeded without loss or embarrassment. *The operations of the independent treasury system, in ordinary times, had been found by experience eminently successful.* The danger of loss from unfaithful and inefficient officers, the expense of conducting its operations without the intervention of bank agencies, its deleterious effects upon commercial progress and the general business of the country—all of which was apprehended by the opponents of the measure at the time of its adoption—have been demonstrated to be unfounded. *It only remained to encounter a commercial crisis like the present to vindicate the justice and wisdom of the policy against all cause of complaint or apprehension.* A brief comparison of the operations of the Treasury Department during the suspension of 1837 and the present time will place the subject before the public mind in the most satisfactory manner.

On the 30th June, 1837, immediately after the general suspension, the deposit banks held to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and subject to his draft, the sum of $24,994,158 37—a larger amount, in proportion to the receipts and expenditures of the Government, than there was in the Treasury at the time of the suspension by the banks the present year. The funds of the government being then under the control of the banks, and they either unwilling or unable to pay, the Government was placed in the anomalous condition of having an overflowing treasury, which it was seeking to deplete by distribution or deposits with the States, and yet unable to meet its most ordinary obligations. It had either to make its payments and deposits in the depreciated currency which suspended banks forced upon the country, or postpone their payments until, from its credit or other ordinary resources, it could command the means for that purpose. It is unnecessary to detail the expedients to which the Government was forced to resort at that time.

The embarrassment consequent upon this state of things will be remembered by those who participated in the scenes of that day. It will be realized by every one from this brief presentation of it. The effort of the Government to withdraw its deposits and get control of its funds was felt as an additional blow aimed at the banks. Every dollar which could thus be drawn from the vaults of the banks diminished to that extent their ability to afford relief to their customers. Their loans had to be contracted, and the demand made by them upon their debtors for settlement increased the pressure already felt in the money market, and thereby added to the general panic and want of confidence, which are the usual attendants of a monetary crisis. The Government was not only embarrassed for the want of its money, but in the effort to obtain it became obnoxious to the charge of adding to the general distress, which many persons thought it was its duty to relieve. To avoid a recurrence of these difficulties, the plan of separating the Government from all connection with the banks was suggested, and in 1846 was permanently adopted. The result is before the country in the occurrences of the last few weekr, The banks, as in 1837, have suspended specie payments, but the analogy ceases there, so far as the operations of the Treasury Department in its disbursements are concerned. The Government has its money in the hands of its own officers, and in the only currency known to the Constitution. It has met every liability without embarrassment. It has resorted to no expedient to meet the claims of its creditors, but with promptness pays each one upon presentation. If the contrast between the operations of 1837 and the present time stopped here, it would be enough to vidicate the policy of the independent treasury system; but it does not. The most remarkable feature distinguishing the two periods has reference to the effect upon the commercial and general business interest of the country produced by the present operations of the independent Treasury. It is the relief which has been afforded to the money market by the disbursements in specie of the General Government. In 1837 the demand of the Government for its funds, with which to meet its obligations, weakened the banks, crippled their resources, and added to the general panic and pressure. *In 1857 the disbursements by the Government of its funds, which it kept in its own vaults, supplied the banks with specie, strengthened their hands, and would thus have enabled them to afford relief, when it was so much needed, if they had been in a condition to do it. Their inability or unwillingness to do so, under such favorable circumstances, only shows how much worse the embarrassment would have been if the Government was now demanding payment from them, instead of furnishing them with the means of relief.*

At the time, and subsequent to the passage of the independent treasury act of 1846, the greatest apprehension was expressed, and no doubt felt, by its opponents, of the effect of such a policy. The accumulation of specie in the vaults of the Government, the distress it would occasion in the collection of the public dues in specie, and particularly its operations in a monetary crisis, were regarded as certain sources of inevitable evil. The idea that it would afford relief at such a time was looked upon as wild and visionary by its opponents, and not very confidently anticipated by its friends. The success of the policy should be as gratifying as it was unexpected to those who resisted its adoption with so much zeal and ability.

Whilst the opponents of the system apprehended from it the most ruinous effects upon the banks and the currency, its friends looked confidently to its operation for a wholesome check upon excessive issues by the banks. Experience has shown that the apprehensions of the one were groundless, and the anticipations of the others were well-founded, to a limited extent. The increase of the circulation of the banks at the time they were used as public depositories, compared with their circulation at other periods, and particularly since the adoption of the independent treasury system, affords the most satisfactory evidence of the restraining influence of the system upon the tendency of the banks to extend their credit and increase their issues. It is impossible to estimate with accuracy the extent of this influence. There are so many elements which enter into the financial operations of a great and extended country like ours, that no man can pretend to analyze the many causes at work with a view of assigning to each its separate and legitimate effect. No one, doubts, however, that the effect of collecting the public revenues in the notes of the banks, and depositing the funds when collected with them, would be an extension of the credit of the bank, and an addition to their circulation proportioned to this increased demand for the use of their notes. To the extent that this stimulant to credit has been withheld, to that extent, certainly, has the restraining influence of the independent treasury upon excessive bank issues been felt. The collection annually of about $70,000,000 in the notes of banks, and a large amount at all times remaining in their vaults as deposits, would afford facilities for extending their credit, which the past history of these institutions show they would not hesitate to avail themselves of. If such a system had prevailed for the last ten years, the strong probabilities are that the present crisis would have been much sooner reached, and the effect would have been more disastrous, because more extended, and with fewer sources of relief.

If the beneficial effects of the independent treasury system in restraining the banks from extending their credits have not been overestimated, and it is confidently believed that they have not, it is respectfully submitted to public consideration whether the adoption of the same principle by the respective State Governments would not complete the work of reform and prevention against bank suspensions, so happily inaugurated and successfully practised by the General Government. The various State Governments now collect annually about $50,000,000. This amount is collected mainly in bank notes, and, when not immediately disbursed, is either kept in the form of bank notes in the vaults of the State treasuries, or deposited directly with the banks. Let the several States collect their revenues in specie, and thence is withdrawn from the banks a stimulant to overbanking to the extent of the facilities now afforded them by this use of their notes.

The remarks already made in connection with the independent treasury of the general Government are here applicable to the effect that would be produced by such a policy. The collection and disbursement in specie of the revenues of both the general and State Governments, not to speak of the various city, town and county corporations, would constitute such a demand for specie, at all times, as to require its retention in the country. The banks, knowing that they were liable to furnish their note-holders with this specie, would regulate their issues accordingly, and would consequently be restrained from excessive over-issues, which render suspension of specie payments by them inevitable when a crisis comes, which requires them to do what they ought always to be ready to do—pay their debts. The apprehension that such a requirement by the State Governments would operate oppressively upon the people, would prove as unfounded as it did in the case of the general Government. State taxes are now paid, most generally, in bank notes. These notes profess to be the representatives of specie. If they are, the tax-payer could easily convert them into specie. If they are not, then they ought not to be received as such either by the State Governments or the people. The very object of the law is to guard against the latter contingency, and thus to secure to the country a sound paper currency, always convertible into specie.

Under the operation of an independent treasury system, adopted by each of the States, there would be no difficulty in retaining in the country a sufficient amount of specie, not only for the purposes of the Government, but only to secure a sound paper currency. As long, however, as the present system lasts, this result cannot be looked for. One would suppose that the large increase of gold in the last few years would have enabled the banks to have protected themselves against the necessity of suspending specie payments. Such should have been the case; but it has not been and will not be until some policy, such as is here recommended, is adopted, which will compel them to keep sufficient specie in their vaults to meet their issues. Since the discovery of gold in California, in 1849, there has been coined at the mints of the United States the sum of $400,000,000, and even a larger amount has been added from that source to the gold of the world. At that time it was estimated that there was in the United States $120,000,000 of specie. Of that amount the banks held $4[illegible],000,000; upon which they issued a circulation of $114,743,415. Their deposits at that time amounted to $91,178,[illegible]. It is estimated that there is now in the United States $2[illegible]0,000,000 of specie, and of this sum the banks have $60,000,000; upon which they have issued a circulation of $214,778,822, and their deposits have increased to $[illegible]30,351,352. It will be seen from this statement that, with the increased quantity of specie in the country, the banks have only increased their specie from $[illegible]3,000,000 to $60,000,000, whilst they have increased their circulation from $114,743,415 to $214,778,822. No one supposes that such would have been the case if, during this period, the financial operations of the various State Governments had been conducted upon the principles of the independent treasury system. It is confidently believed that such a policy would have saved the country from the present bank suspension. If, at the time the General Government was making its disbursements in specie at the commencement of the present crisis, the same operation had been going on from the different State treasuries, the effect necessarily would have been to have supplied every demand in the country for specie, and the banks already restrained within legitimate bounds, would have been enabled to have pursued their usual business without serious interruption.

In this connection, it cannot fail to attract observation, that at the very moment when the general Government, through the instrumentality of the independent treasury system, was meeting, with promptness, its liabilities of every character, and by the very act of disbursing its specie funds affording relief to the banks of the country, the State Governments, for the want of such a system, were unable, with nominally full treasuries, to pay their debts, and, in the effort to do so, were subjected to the charge of either paying their liabilities in depreciated currency, or adding to the distress of the country by their demands upon the banks for specie funds. These difficulties are the legitimate fruits of their past policy, and for the present must be endured; it will be their own fault if another revulsion should find them in a like condition.

As an additional restraint upon the tendency of the banks to over-issue, as well as for the purpose of keeping an ample supply of specie in constant circulation, the suppression of all bank notes under the denomination of twenty dollars is recommended to the consideration of those under whose jurisdiction these State institutions exist.

Previous to the act of 20th February, 1857, the director of the mint was required by law to make his annual report to the President. By the 7th section of that act he is directed to make his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, to the 30th of June each year, that it may appear in the annual report of the finances. The director has made his annual report to the President for the calendar year to the 1st January last, and has now reported to this department the operations of the mint and its branches during the remaining half of the last fiscal year, to the 30th June last. The report is herewith transmitted, marked 10.

The director calls the attention of this department to the propriety of such an amendment of existing laws relative to coinage, that, where fine gold bars are made and paid to depositors of bullion, in addition to the charges now made for parting and toughening, there shall be a charge of one-half per cent. paid into the treasury thereon, which would have been imposed had the same been coined. By the 6th section of the act of 21st February, 1853, this charge of one-half per cent. was payable into the treasury, in addition to the charges for refining or parting bullion, whether it was paid to depositors in the form of coin, or in bars, ingots, or disks. But the 6th section of the act of March 3, 1853, chapter 96, provides that the charge for refining, casting, or forming bars, ingots, or disks, shall not exceed the actual cost of the operation. The effect of this provision is to repeal the seigniorage of one-half per cent. imposed equally on bullion coined, or withdrawn in the form of fine bars, by the act of February 21, 1853, and to restrict this duty entirely to coin. This is, of course, equivalent to paying a premium of one-half per cent. upon all bullion exported in the form of fine bars, as it would have been subjected by law to that burden had it been coined. I concur with the director in the opinion that it is not good policy to impose this half per cent. on all bullion coined for circulation, and at the same time exempt fine bars withdrawn for exportation. If depositors of bullion choose to export it in the form of fine bars, they should be at liberty to exercise that option; but they should not be allowed a premium of one-half per cent. upon such as is withdrawn for exportation, which is the effect of imposing that duty on that bullion which is coined, and exempting, as is done by the section of the act of March 3, 1853, referred to, that which is withdrawn in the form of fine bars. I accordingly recommend that the original provision of the 6th section of the act of February 21, 1853, be restored.

By the act of March 3, 1857, amendatory of "An act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," it was provided "that each and every disbursing officer or agent of the United States, having any money of the United States entrusted to him for disbursement, shall be, and he is hereby, required to deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States, or with some one of the assistant treasurers or public depositaries, and draw for the same only in favor of the persons to whom payment is to be made in pursuance of law and instructions, except when payments are to be made in sums under twenty dollars, in which case such disbursing agent may check in his own name, stating that it is to pay small claims."

The object of this provision of law was to protect the Government from the improper use of the public funds in the hands of disbursing officers. It was the desire of the Department to carry it out to the fullest extent that it could be done. An enforcement of its provisions according to its letter was impracticable. It would have required a considerable increase of the clerical force of different offices, for which no provision had been made by Congress, and in some of the departments a compliance with its requirements was impossible. Payments by the disbursing officers of the army and navy, as well as payments by a portion of such officers in the Interior Department, could not be made in the mode pointed out. Pursers in the navy settling with the officers and crew of a vessel in foreign ports; paymasters in the army, at remote points from any public depositary; disbursing agents charged with the payment of Indian annuities, could not discharge their duties if a literal compliance with this law had been required. Regarding the object of the law as wise and proper, and feeling bound to enforce it to the utmost extent in my power, I caused circulars Nos. 2 and 3 appended to this report, to be issued to the various public depositaries and disbursing agents of this Department, by which it will be seen that the object of the law has been carried out, and in the mode prescribed, as far as it was possible to do so. It is believed that the regulations thus adopted will effectually secure the object which Congress had in view in the passage of the act of March 3, 1857, and I would recommend that the law be so amended as to conform to these regulations. At all events, some legislation is absolutely necessary on the subject, and I would ask the early attention of Congress to it.

The sum of two thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated at the last session of Congress "to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to cause such experiments and analyses of different beds of ore as to test whether any such ores, in their native state, possess alloys that will resist the tendency to oxydize to a greater extent than others, and to ascertain under what circumstances they are found, and where, in order to facilitate the proper selections of iron for public works." To carry out the object in view, I caused circulars to be sent to all iron-masters whose names could be ascertained, soliciting specimens of ore and iron, and calling for information pertinent to the subject, and, in compliance with the request, already a large number of specimens have been received and are being received daily. The specimens are accompanied by letters manifesting great interest in the result, and communicating much valuable information in relation to the production of iron, which has become one of the great national industrial interests. So soon as the specimens are all received and arranged, and the information which accompanies them has been abstracted and collated, a competent chemist or metallurgist will be employed to make the experiments and analysis. Conclusive evidence has already been received that a decided difference in the susceptibility of different irons to oxydize does exist, and it is hoped that the proposed analysis will discover the cause. However, should the experiments fail in this respect, they will at least show the localities from which the least oxydizable iron can be procured. Some idea may be formed of the importance of being able to discriminate between irons as to their susceptibility to oxydize, from the fact that the quantity used by the Government, in this Department alone, since January, 1852, exceeds 40,000,000 pounds; and the Navy and War Departments may each safely be put down for equal amounts. The use of iron capable of resisting oxygen, for rigging, anchors, chain-plates, sheathing, &c., in our commercial marine, would be immense.

In accordance with the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, by the joint resolution approved Feb. 26, 1857, to provide for ascertaining the relative value of the coinage of the United States and Great Britain, and fixing the relative value of the unitary coins of the two countries, I appointed Professor J. H. ALEXANDER, of Baltimore, Commissioner to confer with the proper functionaries in Great Britain in relation to some plan or plans of so mutually arranging, on the decimal basis, the coinage of the two countries, as that the respective units shall hereafter be easily and exactly commensurable. Professor ALEXANDER is now in London, and I expect the result of his mission will be embodied in a statement and report from him at an early day, which will be laid before Congress as soon as received.

The joint resolution to prevent the counterfeiting the coins of the United States, approved Feb. 26, 1857, empowered the Secretary of the Treasury to cause inquiry to be made by two competent commissioners, into processes and means claimed to have been discovered by J. T. BARCLAY, Esq., for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting and deterioration of the coins of the United States. Under said authority I appointed Professors HENRY VETHAKE and R. E. ROGERS, of Pennsylvania, and directed every facility to be afforded them at the mint, in Philadelphia, to pursue their investigations. I anticipate, at an early day, to communicate the results of the said inquiry to Congress, with my opinion as to the probable value of the alleged discoveries.

In the settlement of the accounts of the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the accounting officers of the Treasury, a question arose as to the power of the two Houses of Congress over their respective contingent funds. Under resolutions passed by the House of Representatives, the Clerk had paid certain sums to different employes of the House for extra services rendered by them, and the question was presented to me whether he could be allowed credit for such payments in view of the provisions of the act of March 3, 1845, which was evidently intended to prevent the application of the contingent fund of the two Houses to such purposes. My opinion was, that the act of March 3, 1845, was still in force in this respect, and I accordingly held that the credits could not be allowed. The reasons for that opinion are so fully stated in my letter of June 30, 1857, to the First Auditor of the Treasury—a copy of which accompanies this report, marked 11—that it is unnecessary again to discuss the question. In conformity to the suggestions of that letter, and for the reasons therein given, I recommend the passage of a law for the relief of the parties who have acted under the different construction placed upon the law by this Department.

By the act of Feb. 5, 1857, the President was authorized "to procure, by purchase or otherwise, a suitable steamer as a revenue cutter," and for that purpose the sum of $150,000 was appropriated. Under this authority proposals were invited for the building of such a vessel, and the contract awarded to Mr. WM. H. WEBB, of New-York. He is progressing rapidly with the work, and it is believed that the vessel will be ready for service by the 1st of February, 1858. The character of the contractor, and the care and energy which have been displayed so far in the construction of this steamer, justify the opinion that when completed, it will be a vessel that will do credit to the service. The whole expense of building and equipping the steamer will be within the appropriation made by Congress.

The report of the engineer in charge of the Bureau of Construction is herewith submitted, marked 12. It will give a detailed statement of the expenditures in that branch of the public service. There are interesting facts set forth in this report which should not fail to attract the attention of Congress. By reference to the tables accompanying the report, the number of public buildings erected prior to 1850, and their cost, will be shown; also the number authorized to be erected since that time, as well as the propositions which have been urged upon Congress for the still further enlargement of the system. In view of these facts, it is submitted that Congress should either return to the practice of the Government prior to 1850, or else adopt a system that would do justice to the different sections of the country. If these public buildings are to be erected to the extent indicated by the legislation of the last few years, not only justice to the different sections of the country, but economy and the public interest require that they should be subjected to a system which

[*Continued on Sixth Page.*]

The New-York Times.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congress opens with decided indications of coming trouble in the Democratic ranks, growing out of the Kansas question. The President's Message was received and read in the Senate yesterday, and Senator DOUGLAS, in submitting a motion for printing, took occasion to except to the portion relating to Kansas and the action of the Lecompton Convention, in which the President approved of the action of the latter. He gave notice that, at an early day, he would express his views, and give reasons why he believed that the people of Kansas had not been left, as the organic act of the Territory required, "perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way." Mr. DOUGLAS was followed by Messrs. STUART, HALE, SEWARD and TRUMBULL, in opposition to the views of the President, and by Messrs. DAVIS, BIGLER, MASON and BROWN in advocacy of them. On motion of the latter gentleman, the Senate adjourned to give Senators an opportunity to arrive at a proper understanding of the President's sentiments. The Message was read in the House, but there was no discussion upon it, the whole day being spent in a vain effort to settle the difficulty about the printer. It is proposed to appoint a Committee to make an investigation of alleged frauds in the public printing.

Advices have been received from the Utah Expedition to Nov. 3, which indicate decided trouble with the Mormons. Six hundred cattle had been run off by them in sight of Col. ALEXANDER'S command. It was expected that the three divisions of the army, under Colonels JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER and COOK, would soon be concentrated, and Governor CUMMINS and the other Territorial officers were determined to enter Salt Lake City if possible. A skirmish had taken place, in which three or four of the Mormons were taken prisoners.

The Democratic General Committee met last night in Tammany Hall for the purpose of securing and acting upon the list of the Committee for 1858. There were no contested seats, except in the Ninth Ward, between delegations headed by BRISLEY and G. MORANGE—both Wood men. Mayor WOOD favored BRISLEY and Marshal RYNDERS favored MORANGE, who was received by a large majority. Mr. BUSTEED then introduced resolutions declaring the action of the former meeting, and the decision of its Chairman, expelling Messrs. GUNTHER and SICKLES, irregular, and contrary to the rules of the Committee. After a heated debate the resolutions were carried by a vote of 51 to 43, and the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

The late cashier of the Colchester Bank, Conn., SAMUEL F. JONES, Jr., is charged with having embezzled $75,000 of the funds belonging to the bank; he was arrested in this City on Saturday, and detained in custody until the bank officers arrived to take him in charge. Owing to the lack of a proper requisition upon Governor KING he was set at liberty. While the proper papers were in course of preparation he went free and has not since been heard from.

CANGEMI, convicted of the murder of EUGENE ANDERSON, was sentenced yesterday, in the Supreme Court, to be hanged on the 15th of January, the day appointed for the execution of the youth RODGERS. It is the intention of the counsel for CANGEMI to carry his case up to the Court of Appeals, on certain points arising, as they claim, from irregularity of proceedings on the trial.

Yesterday closed the Coroner's inquest in the case of JOHN KELLY, the young man who was shot on Sunday night by MICHAEL BARRETT, in the porter-house of the latter, corner Avenue B and Thirteenth-street. A verdict was rendered against BARRETT, and the accused has been locked up in the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury in the case.

There is no Grand Jury yet impaneled in the Court of General Sessions. Yesterday BERNARD McSAULEY was convicted of an assault and battery on a police officer. No other business was done.

The Committee on the Worth Monument met yesterday. Nothing was done beyond the reception of the various bills of account connected with the celebration. The amount is $4,779 55. Most of them were passed; some were referred for further examination.

The Ladies' Union Society of the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, in Seventeenth-street, held a meeting last evening, when the annual report of the institution was read, and appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. S. D. BROWN, of the Central Church, and other gentlemen. This institution, which ordinarily has from 25 to 30 aged inmates under its care, may well be denominated one of the most purely benevolent in the City.

The one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of the State of New-York, was celebrated on Monday evening at Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, Broadway. A large audience was in attendance. The exercises consisted of music and addresses, which were well received. The oration, by Rt. W. JAMES HERRING, was a history of the Order from the days of Moses.

The general Produce Market, yesterday, lacked vigor. Prices of Flour, Wheat, and Corn, leaned in favor of buyers, yet the sales were not extensive. Provisions and Groceries were generally in limited demand, at languid prices. Cotton was very dull. Freights exhibited no remarkable change.

At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday, a report of the Penitentiary Committee was adopted in favor of increasing the accommodations for the poor at Flatbush, and the contract was awarded—the work to be commenced forthwith. A report was adopted in favor of applying to the Legislature for power to compel the Commissioners of Emigration to pay the claim of Kings County, amounting to $7,000. A special Committee reported that the Superintendent of the Poor will be able to prevent any suffering of the poor the present season, with the coöperation of the charitable societies, to enable them to give only to those truly in want.

The trial of SAMUEL KEYES for the murder of his wife, will be commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, to-day. The trial of KELLY and GALLAGHER for the murder of HUGH KELLY, in Main-street, last Summer, is set down for trial in the same Court on Thursday next.

The Brooklyn Police were paid off yesterday in gold and silver. Each man received two months pay, amounting to nearly $134 each.

THE GUILLOTINE IN MOTION.—We understand from good authority that President BUCHANAN has decided to join Mayor WOOD in punishing the "traitors" who voted for that other Democrat, Mr. TIEMANN, at the late election. He will begin with JOHN McKEON, whose round, rosy, well-filled head will fall into the official basket this morning. The President cannot well stop here. Mr. McKEON was by no means chief among the Anti-Wood sinners. He made speeches against Mayor WOOD, to be sure, but Mr. BUTTERWORTH notified persons in the employ of Government under him that they could not "handle bullion" any longer if they voted for Mayor WOOD. Is he doomed also?

This affords additional evidence that the doctrine of non-intervention which brought Mr. BUCHANAN into office, is now to be discarded. Our City is to be governed partly from Albany, and partly from Washington. The Legislature at Albany gives us laws, and the President at Washington gives us rulers. Mr. BUCHANAN is treading closely and rapidly in the footsteps of his immediate predecessor.

The President's Message—The Kansas Question and the Senate.

President BUCHANAN'S first Message will be found in our columns this morning. It is a document of more interest than importance, for while every one is curious to know the President's views upon the leading topics of public concern, they have nevertheless not the force of law, and carry but little weight except as expressions of personal opinion.

The financial crisis is the opening and the principal topic of the Message. It is charged exclusively to our "extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits." The fourteen hundred State banks have done all the mischief, by their enormous issues of paper money without any specie basis, and by thus stimulating stock-gambling, heavy importations and miscellaneous speculation. All this is directly contrary to the Constitution, which prohibits any State from authorizing the issue of bills of credit; but, unfortunately, the President says, a wrong interpretation of the Constitution has prevailed so long that the matter cannot now be set right. He suggests, therefore, no way of providing a remedy for this enormous evil, but says it must be left entirely to the discretion of the States themselves, which have done all the mischief. He hints that they ought to prohibit the issue of bills of a less denomination than twenty or fifty dollars, and that Congress should pass a bankrupt law, which will have the effect of ending the existence of any bank which shall suspend specie payments. Although the Government can do nothing to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters, it ought to do something to alleviate the sufferings inflicted by the crisis which has already occurred. Unfortunately, again, however, what it can do is very little. The President has directed the suspension of all public works not already commenced, but he trusts that the Government will have no difficulty in making the small loan which its necessities may require.

This is the substance of the Message, so far as financial matters are concerned. The President utters some sound economical truths, but recommends no practical measures of relief. His views of the origin of our financial difficulties coincides with that which we have taken in the columns of the TIMES but he leaves the solution of our troubles to the genial operations of the laws of trade and nature, and to the good sense of the people.

In regard to Kansas, the Message is somewhat more explicit, though we doubt whether it will be generally regarded as more satisfactory. The President submits an argument to show that the Lecompton Convention was a duly authorized body, and that its acts are legal and valid. He expresses the hope that "on future occasions, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the Constitution of Minnesota 'should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State' may be followed." He took it for granted that the Lecompton Convention would pursue this course in regard to Kansas, and therefore his "instructions to Governor WALKER *in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people*, were expressed in general and *unqualified* terms." He is inclined to think now, however, that in submitting the Slavery question to the popular vote, the Convention submitted the only topic of paramount importance to Kansas or the country. He thinks that the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented than it is at the present moment: and without any specific recommendation to Congress, he thus adumbrates the opinion which he seems to entertain upon the subject:

> Kansas has for some years occupied to much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without Slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, and *she will then for the first time be left*, as she ought to have been long since, *to manage her own affairs in her own way*. If her Constitution on the subject of Slavery, or on any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it *within a brief period*. Under these circumstances, it may well be questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

It may fairly be inferred from this that Mr. BUCHANAN does not regard the people of Kansas as being in actual possession of their legitimate sovereignty, or as in the way of acquiring it at the coming election;—since it is only after their admission as a State that they are "*for the first time* to be left to manage their own affairs in their own way." Within *how* "brief a period" moreover they would become thus invested with their indefeasible rights Mr. BUCHANAN does not tell us.

Perhaps upon the subject of Kansas the language of the Message is quite as positive as could reasonably have been expected;—but it certainly lacks the emphasis demanded by the importance of the occasion, and will scarcely suffice, we imagine, to reconcile the people of the Territory, or even the members of the present Congress, to the imposition upon Kansas of the Lecompton Constitution. It will be seen by our report of the debates in the Senate that Mr. DOUGLAS very promptly declared his entire dissent from the President's views in regard to the Lecompton Constitution, and that he was sustained in this attitude by Mr. STUART of Michigan and by one or two other Democratic Senators. We have some reason to suppose that before many days one of these distinguished gentlemen will offer a bill which will carry into practical effect the President's "hope," that the example of Congress in requiring the Constitution of Minnesota to be submitted to the popular vote, may be followed on this occasion.

Our foreign policy is treated by the President with diplomatic reserve though some of the information which he conveys is sufficiently gratifying to deserve attention. Thus it is very satisfactory to learn that our negotiations with Great Britian in regard to Central American affairs are proceeding in a friendly spirit, though with less rapidity than could be wished. With Russia and France our relations are altogether amicable, but the President alludes with great propriety to the extremely oppressive nature of the restrictions which are still imposed upon our commerce with the latter Empire. Our intercourse with Spain is spoken of in less honeyed phrase, but as a new Minister is about to be dispatched to Madrid we may hope that a disposition on our part to do justice to the claims of Spain will be met in the like spirit by the Government of ISABELLA II.

The Chinese question is treated briefly and with great good sense. Our Minister, it appears, has been instructed to avoid all occasions of unnecessary collision, but to coöperate with England and France in securing those "just concessions which the nations of the world have a right to expect and which China cannot long be permitted to withhold." The Walker expedition is strongly condemned, and the aid of Congress invoked to prevent such evasions of the law in future.

Utah is in a state of rebellion and must be reduced to subjection, for which purpose the President recommends the addition of four regiments to the army. The organization of the territory of Arizona is recommended, and the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific is urged.

The revenue of the year was $68,631,513, which gave, with the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, an aggregate of $88,532,839 for the service of the year. The public expenditures of the year amounted to $70,822,724, including $5,943,896 applied to the redemption of the public debt. It is believed that the receipts of the year will give, including the balance now on hand, an aggregate of $75,389,934, for the service of the year; and the expenditures are estimated at $74,963,058. The amount of the public debt is $25,165,154.

The reports of the several Departments, of which we have given summaries in another part of this morning's TIMES, give all the statistics and details of their operations for the year. The President concludes by declaring his purpose to be very economical in the administration of the Government, and by requesting Congress to give him two days at least for the examination of bills which he is required to sign.

The Message is of reasonable length, clearly written and moderate in its tone.

New-York and Paris Police.

The letter from our correspondent "Malakoff," which we published on Monday, upon the organization and duties of the French police, points out the great and essential difference between the *gens d'armerie* of New-York and that of Paris. The French *sergent de ville*, or *garde municipal*, is a man who lives apart from the people, and is not of the people—who has has no aspirations, and no sympathies outside his own *corps*. In it all his hopes and interests are centred. His great ambition, after earning his daily bread in an honest way, is to earn his promotion. He looks upon the police as his profession, and is proud of it. Every pains is taken by his superiors to make him consider himself one of a class apart. He is not allowed to converse in the streets with civilians, much less step into a "grocery" and take a drink. He is under military discipline, wears military uniform, is taught military drill, and let us add, that besides all this, or perhaps as the consequence of all this, he is a very respectable and very efficient public servant.

Now in almost every one of the foregoing particulars the New-York policeman is the antipodes of his Parisian brother. He is, in the majority of cases, appointed for political work of some sort rendered to somebody in office, and he looks upon his situation as one of the perquisites to which his "party" is entitled. He gets it because he is a prominent member in a certain grade of the party, and considers that he has already earned his salary by past services in politics, not that he is to earn it in thief-catching. His political character, in other words, his importance as a citizen, is never laid aside nor lost sight of. He wears uniform, to be sure, but he disdains to button it in military fashion, and exposes his snowy linen and its California diamond with as much ostentation as a railroad conductor. To put one's hands in one's pockets while on duty is a grave military offence. Your New-York policeman hardly ever puts them anywhere else. He smokes vigorously. If he meets a friend, he takes a drink with him in a good-natured way, just as any other citizen might. He gossips pleasantly at corners of streets, and in door-ways, and "loafs" with all the nonchalance of a man who knows the rights secured to him by the Constitution, and who means to exercise them. He lives in his room, or his boarding-house, with his family, just as the rest of us do. When we see him at his post, far from being a grim officer of the law, fresh from parade and roll-call, he is simply Tom, Dick or Harry of the Third or Sixth Ward, with whom we consumed a mint julep last evening at the Pewter Mug, and who probably intends next election to run for a police justiceship, or a seat in the Legislature. We clap him on the back, or punch him in the ribs, as our manner may be, and crack our joke with him, without being in the least awed by his rank. He is not the servant of the State, and would feel insulted if you called him so. He is the nominee of his party, and to it he feels he owes his first allegiance. He considers it a point of honor to use his office for the promotion of its interests. The idea of living and dying in the police never enters his head. He is there simply as a stepping-stone to Congress, or a foreign embassy, or until he can get time to pursue his studies for admission to the bar. In short, he is an excellent fellow, with strong good sense, a kind heart, and full of an honest and honorable desire to better his condition, but he is no more a policeman than Captain RYNDERS is a statesman.

If we are asked what conclusion we deduce from all this, we have no hesitation in confessing that we think it is sheer waste of time to attempt to better our police by comparing them with that of Paris or of London. Police like the English or French, we cannot have and we may as well reconcile ourselves to the privation at once, and the reason is very palpable. In this country men with sufficient honesty, and education, and astuteness to make good policemen, find no difficulty in turning themselves before very long into something better than policemen. There are men amongst the London detectives, who, if they had the good luck to be Americans born, might fairly aspire to seats in the United States Senate. The diligence, energy, perseverance, knowledge of human nature, of society, of the world in all their phases, power of analysis, skill in the classification of facts, and in logical deduction therefrom, often displayed by them in hunting down a single criminal, would, in this country, raise them to a high position in any walk of life, crown their old age with honor, and place their children after them in comfort and respectability. It is men of this sort who fill our judgment-seats and sit in our Cabinet.

Now, though it is undoubtedly, at first sight, a matter of regret, that we cannot get our police duties done better; we must say we think, when viewed in connection with the cause, it affords some ground for rejoicing. The superficial observer who deplores the inefficiency of our peacekeepers, sees in it a sign of incipient decay. There never was a greater mistake; it is in reality one of the consequences of the rudest health, and the most unbounded prosperity. While we have a thousand paths open to wealth and honor, men of character and ability will never crave earnestly to be allowed to keep watch and ward over our own lives and property. Before we can hope to match the police of Paris we must be content to see in our midst the desperate competition, and those almost impassable distinctions of rank, by which society in the Old World is marked.

QUERY.—Would it not be possible for the Board of Police Commissioners to hold one session, without introducing the regular entertainment of a personal snarl between Mayor WOOD and General NYE? These valiant champions of two political parties are consuming a good deal more of the public time in their private quarrels than they have any right to monopolize. Perhaps, by a violent patriotic effort on both sides, they may get through the next session without giving each other the lie direct.

Personal.

Hon. Mr. BELMONT, who has been dispatched to Spain, by some of our cotemporaries, for the purpose of buying the island of Cuba, and by others commissioned to take charge of the property of the family of ROTHSCHILD, and inaugurate the triumphs of American finance over a prostrate Europe, seems to be singularly slow in awarding himself of the greatness thus thrust upon him. He has not only bought the very handsome house on the Fifth-avenue, recently occupied by Mr. GIHON, but is going to the trouble of refitting it throughout, although it was already proverbial among the houses of this City for the splendor and good taste of its apartments. The furniture was disposed of on Monday at auction, and the sale attracted so many representatives of the "world" that one might have supposed himself assisting at a "*matinée*." The "show" was very magnificent, but we have no disposition to chronicle the details of this dispersion of the household gods of a family widely and justly respected, for every such occasion brings vividly to mind the story told of Mr. THACKERAY, that of all the crowd which thronged the saloons of Gore House when its treasures were exposed to the public eye, the great satirist alone seemed to remember the pleasant days that were past, and to sorrow, with unaffected sympathy, over the wreck of a brilliant and prosperous home.

Mr. BELMONT has brought home from Europe a very fine collection of pictures which, in compliance with the request of a number of our citizens, he has consented to loan for a public exhibition for the benefit of some one of the City charities.

How Very Remarkable!

We Americans are certainly a very odd people. If any unfortunate foreign scribbler ventures to question the perfection of our institutions, of our manners, or even of our personal appearance, we fly out upon him with a sudden and irresistible fury, pluck him by the beard, make light of his mustaches, and, as far as may be, defile the graves of his ancestors. Meanwhile, we say the most abominable possible things of ourselves with an air of complacent self-satisfaction altogether inimitable, and damn ourselves by implication in the most amiable manner. So, for instance, one of our cotemporaries, the respectable "*North American*," of Philadelphia, describing a ball given by the Brazilian Minister at Washington, indulges in the following extraordinary pœan over the decency of the guests:

> "The high tone and dignified courtesy that were everywhere noticeable, without the least token of effort, bespoke the refinement and grace which presided, and attracted universal commendation."

What are we to infer from this? That a "high tone and dignified courtesy" are so very rare in the social assemblies of Washington as to be altogether "noticeable," particularly when, as on this felicitous occasion, they are attained "without the least effort?" Or simply that the "correspondent" of our cotemporary having been trained in the rustic simplicities of the placid Pennsylvanian life was altogether overpowered by the brilliancy of the scene to which he was introduced, and so, by a not unnatural confusion of ideas, supposed that every body was as much amazed as himself at the sight of so many people so finely dressed and yet behaving themselves as quietly as if they were got up in Newmarkets, and *robes de matin?* We adopt neither the one nor the other solution. The preposterous nonsense which we have quoted does really reflect neither upon the manner and customs of the Washingtonians who, doubtless, are able to behave themselves properly when they "go into society," without making any very exhausting effort so to do—nor upon the experience of the Philadelphia correspondent, who may very possibly be an adept at the German and expert in the Lancers; but upon a kind of conventional balderdash, which came into the literature of journalism with the British *Morning Post*, and first invaded these shores with the "Letters from the Watering-Places," and which is a nuisance highly fit to be abated. The "gentlemanly-barkeeper" and "affable-and-accomplished-steward" style of composition ill-beseems the dignified columns of the respectable Press, and we notice its appearance in the *North American* only to protest against the ridiculous injustice which such language may be made to do the well-bred and well-behaved classes of American society.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.—A new local drama in five acts and seven tableaux, called "The Poor of New-York," was produced here last night with overwhelming success. We are compelled by the pressure on our columns to postpone any extended notice of the work. The action, although purely local, is of the intensest kind, and the situations, scenery and acting excited the audience to unusual demonstrations of approval. The actors were frequently called before the curtain, and richly deserved the compliment; and at the end, the authors being called for, Mr. BOURCICAULT made his appearance and stated that the play was the joint production of Messrs. SEYMOUR, WARDEN, GOODRICH and himself, and stated as a fact worthy of being placed on record, that the drama was written, put upon the stage, (the scenery is entirely new, and graphically correct and good,) studied, rehearsed and played all in the space of *seventeen days*. To Mr. BOURCICAULT belongs all the merit of a success which we have never seen surpassed in this City.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—A young man named ROGERS BRADLEY, was arrested yesterday, charged with being a fugitive from Philadelphia. He is charged with stealing $140 from his brother in Philadelphia, and running away to this City. He was [illegible]

ABSTRACT OF DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The importance of this document has induced its publication at length on another page of this paper. A brief abstract of the figures of the Report may not be out of place, for reference.

The Government spent this last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1857		$70,822 722
On the Civil list	$27,531,922	
Interior Department	5,358,274	
War Department	19,261,774	
Navy Department	12,726 856	
Public Debt	5,943,896	—$70,822,722
The budget of expenditure for the current fiscal year, to end June 30, 1858, is made		$74,963,058
Actual first quarter	$23,714,528	
Estimates three quarters	51,248,530	—$74,963,058
The balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, July 1, was		$17,710,114
Revenue to 30th Sept		20,929,819
Estimated to 30th June		36,750,000
Total		$75,389,933

This would leave $426,875, provided the revenue is not over-estimated, nor the expenditure underrated; to provide against which contingencies and to guard the public credit the Secretary asks for authority to employ Treasury notes, not to exceed the sum of $20,000,000. The Customs Revenue for the first quarter was $18,573,729. The Secretary calculates on only $33,000,000 for the remaining nine months. Instead of $231,000,000 in dutiable merchandise for the year, entered for consumption, (as the first quarter would indicate,) he looks for no more than $174,000,000, owing to the recent revulsion. The Land and Miscellaneous revenues of the year he sets down at $6,006,090, of which $2,356,090 was realized the first quarter.

The Public Debt was reduced on the 1st of July to $29,060,386. The Department has since purchased $3,895,232, leaving the amount outstanding $25,165,154.

The Department has collected anew the Railway Capital and Debt of the country. These amount in

Capital	$491,435,661
Debt	417,243,664
Total	$908,679,325

The annual Income is reported at $48,406,488. Interest on the Debt, $25,093,203.

Report of the Secretary of War.

The army consists of nineteen regiments, divided into ten of infantry, four of artillery, two of dragoons, two of cavalry and one of mounted riflemen. The whole strength of the army, as posted, consists of about 17,984 men; and the actual strength on the 1st of July last was 15,764. In addition to the movements which the troops have been called on to make this year, this force is called on to garrison 68 permanent forts and to occupy 70 posts spread over an area of about 3,000,000 square miles. The Secretary of War thinks that to render governmental protection to our vast frontier and emigration perfect, a very large augmentation of the army would not be required;—five additional regiments would answer the purpose, if properly posted;—he, therefore, suggests the propriety of asking from Congress this increase.

The army has been constantly and actively engaged. The Indian war in Florida claimed the attention of a strong force; exigent affairs in Kansas demanded the presence there of two regiments; and, finally, the movement of troops to Utah was a most serious and important undertaking.

The Secretary of War reviews the present condition of the Mormons—their disregard of the civil authorities of the United States—and alludes to the prevailing belief that they instigated the Indians to hostilities against our citizens. Nevertheless, it has always been the policy and desire of the Federal Government to avoid collision with this Mormon community. It has borne with their insubordination until, at length, they stand like a lion in the pathway that leads from the Atlantic States to the Pacific seaboard. It was hence thought expedient, during the past Summer, to send a body of troops to Utah with the civil officers recently appointed to that Territory. As the intention then was merely to establish these functionaries in the offices to which they had been commissioned, and to erect Utah into a geographical military department, the force then dispatched and now *en route* to the Territory, was thought to be amply sufficient for these purposes. Supplies were abundant, the position was favorable for holding the Indians in check, and it was hardly within the line of reasonable probability that the people could put themselves beyond the pale of reconciliation with the Government by acts of unprovoked rebellion. This, however, they have done. Great care was taken, in preparing the march to Utah, that nothing should even seem to excite apprehension. The instructions to the commanding officer were not to allow any conflict between the troops and the people of the Territory, except only in case he should be called on by the Governor for soldiers to act as a *posse comitatus* in enforcing obedience to the laws. In conformity with this sentiment, an active, discreet officer was sent in advance of the army to Utah, for the purpose of assuring the people of the Territory of the peaceful intentions of the Government. This officer found that the deluded people were determined to resist, by force if necessary, the entrance of the army into the valley of Salt Lake. Supplies of every sort were refused him, and the day after his departure BRIGHAM YOUNG issued his proclamation substantially declaring war against the United States. In view of this menacing attitude of affairs in Utah, and of the importance of promptly suppressing the spirit of rebellion there, the Secretary repeats his recommendation for the immediate addition of at least five new regiments to the service.

The Secretary alludes to divers defects in the service which ought to be remedied. One error is the separate, independent character of the Staff Corps. This removes officers from their proper position as aids or assistants to the Commander, and constitutes them his equals. It contracts the sphere of observation and experience, unfits the officer for change or advancement, and begets an accumulation of precedent and prerogative at war with the vital principle of military organization—the inviolable and undivided authority of the head. Another defect is to be found in the uncertain and ill-defined rights of brevet rank; and a still more serious fault is the promotion by seniority, a practice that has been abandoned even in the most aristocratic and monarchical nations. Seniority, with the requirements essential for position, ought certainly to give precedence, but, without these, that dignity and respect which belong to rank and command, can never be secured. To correct these, and other evils, the Secretary urges upon Congress so to provide for the construction of the regiments of horse, artillery, and infantry, as to approximate them to the practice of all nations long-experienced in war, and so as to admit their contraction for peace, and their reëxpansion in war, without altering this basis. This can be done without any increase of officers or men, or augmentation of expense. The Secretary recommends that all the officers of the Staff should be collected by law into one corps. Promotion may be made a reward of merit and an incentive to zeal by enacting that it shall take place by seniority in corps, (unless in extraordinary cases,) to the rank of Captain, and beyond that by selection from the next grade in the same arm, to that to be filled as far as Colonel inclusive. General officers to be at the choice of the President, as they now are. The Secretary concurs with his predecessor in other proposed ameliorations, and especially in preparing for infirm and disabled officers a competent and tranquil retreat, and for the unworthy a substantial dismissal from the service. The Secretary next alludes to the report of the General-in-Chief. He thinks the plan of central dépôts for recruiting would be highly advantageous. The tone of the rank and file needs elevation, and the habit of employing soldiers as laborers is detrimental to the service. Promotion to commission is strongly recommended.

The Secretary expresses the opinion that in the formation of a Railroad between the Pacific and the valley of the Mississippi, the route by El Paso would be chosen. Until then, other military roads require special opening and occupation for the passage and protection of emigrants, and for the transportation of military stores. The military roads already in charge of the Department are progressing satisfactorily.

Two expeditions have been fitted out expressly to explore tracts of country hitherto wholly unknown. The first was sent to the northwest beyond the waters of the upper Missouri, towards the "Black Hills," and will no doubt bring valuable information. The other is engaged in exploring the Colorado of the West, of which, to this day, nothing scarcely has been accurately known. The latter may probably result in discovering the best means by which the transportation of army stores can be effected to the interior of New-Mexico and Utah.

The Secretary makes a fresh allusion to the importance of establishing a national foundry. The report of the Chief of the Ordnance explains in detail the condition of that branch of the public service. Its general operations have, in the main, been satisfactory. The manufacture of small arms at the two national armories continues with very much the same results as before.

From the Chief Engineer's report it appears that the National sea-coast defences are gradually, but certainly, advancing towards completion, and when finished will constitute a system of maritime defences formidable in extent and of great magnitude. New-York will be considered impregnable when the fortifications now in progress shall be finished. The fortifications will be better, the guns heavier and more numerous than those of Sebastopol. The Secretary, in concluding his observations on this point, dwells upon the importance of sea-coast fortifications and their perfect capabilities for defence against any fleet that could be brought against them.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy is a commendably brief and business-like document. We must award to Mr. TOUCEY all the credit of omitting in his report all needless and speculative discussions.

The Home Squadron, under the flag of Capt. PAULDING, has consisted of the frigates *Wabash* and *Roanoke*, and the sloops-of-war *Saratoga* and *Cyane*, with the war-steamers *Susquehanna* and *Fulton*. A large force, both in the Atlantic and Pacific, has been kept near Central America, on account of the unsatisfactory state of affairs in that part of the world. The act of the commander of the *Roanoke* in bringing home the remnants of WALKER'S army from Aspinwall, without orders, is justified by the Secretary on the score of its being "an act of humanity." An appropriation is recommended to pay for their clothing, medicine, &c., while on shipboard, amounting to $7,[illegible]. The *Saratoga* is now at Aspinwall, and will soon be relieved by the *Susquehanna*. The *Fulton* and *Susquehanna* have both been ordered to Central America to prevent the landing of American filibusters. "If any unlawful expedition from the United States," says the Secretary, "against Nicaragua, Costa Rica, or Mexico, shall succeed in effecting a landing, it will be because it has been able to elude the vigilance of the squadron."

The force in the Pacific, under the command of Captain MERVINE, has consisted of the frigate *Independence*, the sloops *St. Marys*, *John Adams* and *Decatur*, and the war-steamer *Massachusetts*. The *John Adams* has been ordered home to Norfolk, and the *Massachusetts* has been put out of commission at San Francisco. Commander DAVIS, of the *St. Marys*, had made a survey of the new guano islands, New-Nantucket and Jarvis, and no conflicting claimants appearing, had taken possession of them in the name of the United States, and annexed them to our possessions. Captain MERVINE had been superseded in his command by Captain JOHN C. LONG, who left Boston in October for the Pacific, in the steamer *Merrimac*. The *Saranac* and the *Vandalia* have both left the United States for the same station.

Though the Secretary approves the action of Commander DAVIS, in taking off the remnant of WALKER'S army, he condemns the action of that officer in interfering in the matter of the *Granada*, and returning her to the Nicaraguan authorities. The Secretary recommends that the Government should pay the Panama Railroad for the cost of transporting WALKER'S men across the Isthmus, after their capitulation, though the railroad company exonerates Capt. MERWIN from any personal responsibility. The amount of the bill is $[illegible].

The Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of Capt. BREESE, has consisted of the frigate *Congress*, the steamer *Susquehanna*, and the sloop *Constellation*. The first two ships have been ordered home; they will not be replaced by other ships before next Spring. Our only ship now in the Mediterranean is the sloop-of-war *Constellation*.

The Brazil squadron has consisted of the frigate *St. Lawrence*, and the sloops *Falmouth* and *Germantown*, under the flag of Captain FRENCH FORREST. The sloop *Germantown* having been taken from this station, the frigate and *Falmouth* alone remain to guard our interests in that quarter.

On the Coast of Africa we have had a large force under the flag of Captain CRABBE, who has been superseded by Captain CONOVER. The force consists of the frigate *Cumberland*, the sloops *Dale* and *Vincennes*.

The steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, and the sloops *Portsmouth* and *Levant* have constituted the Chinese squadron, under the command of Capt. JAMES ARMSTRONG. The *Levant* has been ordered home to Boston, and the *San Jacinto*, at the last dates, June 23, had gone from Hong Kong to Shanghae, for the benefit of the health of the officers and crew. The hostilities between the Chinese and English has induced the Government to send an increased force to this station. The steam-frigate *Minnesota* and *Mississippi*, and the sloop-of war *Germantown* have been sent there; they sailed last August. Mr. REED, our Envoy to China, went as passenger in the *Minnesota*. Captain TATTNAL, in the steam-frigate *Powhatan*, has been sent to relieve Captain ARMSTRONG. The *Powhatan* will stop at Maderia to land ex-President PIERCE and his family.

The sloop *Preble*, the practice ship at the Naval Academy, has been on her usual Summer cruise with the first and third class of acting midshipmen. The expedition of the bark *Release* to procure cuttings of sugar-cane is noticed, and also the return to England of the Arctic discovery ship *Resolute*, as well as the telegraphic expedition of the *Niagara*, but nothing is said about the future movements of that ship.

The successful expedition of the sloop-of-war *Plymouth* for the purpose of experimenting with the Dahlgren gun is approvingly noticed, and the Secretary says: "The result of the operations on board the *Plymouth* dispel all doubt whether the heavy cannon she carried would be manageable," and he recommends their adoption, and another appropriation to test their efficacy.

In relation to the act of March 3, 1857, directing the Secretary to report to Congress a code of regulations for the Navy, it is stated that a Board consisting of officers of each department of the service is now engaged at Washington in performing this duty. An expedition has been sent to verify the survey of the [illegible] Atrato and Truando rivers, with a view to a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and another expedition is on the point of departure for the La Plata, under the command of Captain Pa[illegible], to survey the Paraguay. The work of publishing the survey to the North Pacific and Behring's Straits is rapidly advancing. An increase of the Marine Corps to the number of 2000 is recommended. Further appropriations are recommended for the purpose of making Key West a coal depot for our naval ships. The war-steamer building at Hoboken by the Stevens family, which was not to exceed in cost $586,000, has already consumed $500,000 and a commission appointed to examine into her condition report that it will require $812,033 68 to complete her. This stupendous affair was commenced in the year 1842. The executors of R. L. STEVENS say that $702,000 has been expended upon the vessel, and it is proposed the Government pay over to them $86,717 84, the balance of the unappropriated money for this purpose.

The Naval Academy at Annapolis, under the charge of Captain BLAKE, is in a flourishing condition; there are now attached to the institution 176 acting midshipmen; during the past year 15 have graduated and 80 have been admitted.

The joint resolution of Congress, directing medals to be struck and presented to Doctor KANE and his men, has not been complied with, for the reason that no appropriation was made for defraying the expenses.

In respect to the action of the three Naval Courts of Inquiry, no other information is offered than a reference to the report furnished to the President of the action of the Courts, and which, it is stated, he has approved. It also appears that certain officers have been restored to the active list, and from the furlough to "leave-pay." Who they are is not intimated. The Secretary appears to be influenced by the most kindly and generous feelings toward the officers who were the victims of the "Retiring Board," but he has no power to interfere with the decisions of the Board, let his opinions of their justice be as they may.

The policy of changing the old system of three-years' cruises to cruises of two years has been adopted, as one of the means of increasing the efficiency of the service. The five new steam sloops-of-war authorized by the last Congress are to be immediately constructed, and with water-tight compartments. The construction of ten steamships of a light draught of water is recommended, such as will be capable of entering the small harbors at the South, where none of our ships-of-war can now enter, and which might be made of great service in the Chinese waters at the present time. The cost of the ten would be $2,300,000. Larger appropiations are recommended for special experimental purposes.

The expenditures of the Department for the last year were $12,632,696 81; the appropriation demanded for the coming year is $14,616,298 23, of which $9,749,515 01 is for the support of the Navy and Marine Corps, and $4,866,783 22 for special purposes. The Secretary has a proper idea of the importance of the service at which he is the head, to the prosperity and dignity of the country, but is not of opinion that it is our policy to attempt to create a great naval force because other nations have seen fit to do so. He thinks that the service might be increased to any extent required by the exigencies of the country, without difficulty, when required.

Report of the Postmaster-General.

Postmaster-General BROWN's Report is very voluminous. MR. BROWN states that since he entered upon the administration of the Department, he has ventured on no new theories, nor attempted any innovations on a well-tried system. He calls particular attention to the fact that while but 8,146 Post-Offices were established in the twenty years from 1827 to 1847, the number established in ten years, from 1847 to 1857, was 11,444—being an increase of 3,298 in just one-half of the former period. During the last fiscal year, 1,725 offices have been established, and 704 discontinued, being a net increase of 1,021. The number of Postmasters appointed during the year was 8,680; of which 4,767 were to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations. The total number of Post-Offices in the United States at this time is 27,148, of which 368 are of the class denominated Presidential, the incumbents being subject to appointment by the President and Senate. On the 30th of June last, 7,888 mail-routes were in operation, with an aggregate length of 242,601 miles; of which 22,530 miles were by railroad, 15,245 by steamboats, and 49,329 by coach. The total annual transportation of mails was 74,906,067 miles, costing $6,622,046. The cost of transportation was relatively as follows: By railroad, ten cents and five mills per mile; by steamboat, twenty-two cents a mile; by coach, seven cents and four mills a mile. The length of railroad routes has been increased 2,207 miles, and the length of steamboat routes is increased by 294 miles. The number of mail contractors is 6,576. The stage-coaches are going more and more out of fashion; during the year, the length of coach routes has been reduced 1,124 miles, and the annual transportation 24,061 miles. The cost of the Utah routes was increased $17,500, by the allowance of additional pay, without increased service, on the route between Salt Lake and San Pedro. The extension of railroad service, (amounting to 2,458,648 miles,) is set forth in tabular form in the report, with an exhibit of the additional expense thereby incurred, amounting to $249,458 during the year. Compared with the service last year, there appears a decrease of 791 miles in the length of routes, and of 823,034 miles in the annual transportation, while the cost is increased $120,044. In New-York, railroad transportation has increased 293,328 miles, while steamboat service has decreased 161,664 miles, and coach service has fallen off 143,384 miles, but with an increased cost in the latter amounting to $12,642. The receipts of the Department for the year were $7,353,951, and the expenditures $11,508,057. Allowing for certain special provisions on the account of revenue and expenditure, the *deficit* is stated at $3,453,718 40. The increase of expenses this year is 5 per cent. in the amount of annual transportation, and 9 7-10 per cent. in cost.

The estimates for 1858 are as follows: Expenditures, $12,053,247; Revenue, $10,584,074; leaving the sum of $1,469,173 to be appropriated by Congress to defray the expenditures of the coming year.

The mail contracts with the New-York and Havre and Bremen lines of steamships, have been continued for another year, and the adoption of a permanent contract with these lines is recommended. The Panama Railroad Company receives an annual compensation of $100,000 for mail transportation, the contract to continue till October, 1859. The temporary contract with C. K. GARRISON, for mail transportation between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, expires June 30, 1858. The contract on the Pacific side must be extended one year. The postages on mails transported by the Collins line during the year, were $210,463 03; previous year, $461,575. The amount of letter postages upon mails exchanged during the year with Great Britain was $874,194; of which $574,194 were collected in the United States. An elaborate tabular statement is furnished, of the number of letters and papers conveyed between the United States and Great Britain during the last four years—showing excess of British postage collected in this country, of $193,287 last year; a result disadvantageous to the department. The balance is every year largely against us. The cause lies in the fact that nearly two-thirds of the trans-Atlantic mails have been conveyed by the Cunard line, the British Government thereby receiving nearly four-fifths of the postage. Negotiations for a radical change are pending.

The subject of the adoption of a plan of money-orders, drawn by postmasters, is urged upon the attention of Congress, with an allusion to former proceedings. The establishment of Sub-Post-Offices in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia is also announced, with an intimation that the Postmaster-General had hoped to be able to reduce the City delivery-fee to one cent, but this was found impracticable in New-York and Philadelphia, as the law requires that the entire cost of delivery shall be defrayed out of the carrier's receipts. In Boston, one cent pays. The system of express agents to have charge of through-mails is earnestly commended. In regard to delays and failures on the great mail-route from New-Orleans to New-York, the report is very full. This line is composed of sixteen links, each under a separate contract. The causes of delay are reported upon—consisting of railroad disasters, broken bridges, ice and snow, &c.—and as a remedy, the closing of a contract with the Florida Railroad Company is recommended, whereby one party, instead of sixteen, becomes the contractor—the mails to be conveyed *from New-Orleans to New-York by sea in five days*—an arrangement which, the Postmaster General thinks, will obviate not only the delays that attend land-carriage, but will tend also to prevent robberies and losses of the mails, as well as to effect the preservation of mail matter from the damage it now frequently incurs. The Company referred to offer to perform a daily service during the year for $456,250. An extension of this great Southern route may be made to include the conveyance of the California mails, by way of Cedar Key, Aspinwall, Greytown, or Huasacualco. The report enters into particulars of the mail service on the Mississippi, and in regard to the settlement of the San Pedro claim of Mr. CHORPENNING, and then passes to a consideration of the proposals for carrying *the Overland California mail*. The contract for this service has been awarded to JOHN BUTTERFIELD and others, who engage to convey the mails to and from San Francisco, each trip to occupy twenty-five days, the starting-points to be St. Louis and Memphis—thence by way of Little Rock, Arkansas, to to the Rio Grande, and by way of El Paso and Fort Yuma to San Francisco,—the contract to run for six years from Sept. 16, 1858, at the yearly compensation of $600,000. The advantages of this El Paso route over the Albuquerque are set forth at considerable length. The distance by the route selected, from Memphis to San Francisco, is 2,103 miles. This is regarded as the pioneer route for the first great Railroad that may be constructed to the Pacific. A communication from Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT on the subject of Overland Mails, is embodied in the report, in illustration of Mr. BROWN's views. This subject ends the report, and forms a valuable feature of the document.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary THOMPSON's report opens with an exhibit of the operations of the Land Bureau. A historical sketch is given of the methods by which the public domain was originally acquired, and then follows a schedule of the organization of the surveying system. The whole surface of public domain is stated at 1,450,000,000 acres, of which 57,442,870 acres have never been offered for sale, and 80,000,000 acres were subject to entry at private sale on the 30th September last. The number of acres thus far sold is 363,862,464 acres; leaving undisposed of, 1,086,137,536 acres. Last year, 22,889,461 acres of public lands were surveyed and reported; 5,300,550 acres were sold for cash; 7,381,010 were located with military warrants, and the Railroad grants under the act of March, were 5,116,000 acres. The sum received on cash sales was $4,225,908, a falling off of $5,322,145, with a corresponding falling off in the location of lands with warrants of more than 20 per cent. There are 83 organized Land Districts—but none for New-Mexico or Utah. A commission for the settlement of Spanish and Mexican claims in New-Mexico is recommended; a geological survey of the same Territory is also urged. No change is suggested in the laws applicable to the working of the Department. In regard to Indian affairs, the Report is explicit. The Indian tribes within our limits now number 325,000 souls. The Indian Bureau is putting forth efforts to induce the savages to take up with fixed habitations—without which little can be done towards ameliorating their condition. A plan, recommended by the Secretary, suggests the gathering of the Indians on smaller reservations and in denser settlements,—the reservations to be divided into farms and distributed among the individuals of the tribes, without the power of sale or transfer, with central farms for the instruction of the children, and a supply of implements of agriculture for all. The tribes which have advanced in civilization, and whose prospects are gratifying, are those in the Southern Superintendency,—the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Creeks, with the Seminoles in the territory west of Arkansas. The establishment of a District Court for this Superintendency is recommended, to heal disputes among the people. In Washington and Oregon the savages remain belligerent. It is recommended that the expenses of a delegation from these tribes to the Federal capital be paid by the Government, in order that they may have an opportunity to be set right. Indian trust funds have been invested in State Stocks to the amount of $1,481,476.

The Bureau of Pensions return a satisfactory report. Up to June, 1857, a total of $61,314,620 in money, and large donations of land, had been paid to Revolutionary soldiers or their widows. During the past year 41,483 warrants for bounty land have been issued, requiring to satisfy them 5,352,160 acres of public land. The number of warrants issued under all the Bounty Land acts of Congress from the Revolutionary War to the present time is 547,250—requiring 60,704,942 acres of land. Frauds upon the Pension Office are numerous, and an extension of the statutory limit of two years is recommended to remedy this evil. The Report states, in detail, the condition of the public buildings at the Capital, and then considers the subject of District Attorneys' fees, concluding this branch with a recommendation of an increase of the attorneys' salaries on an equitable basis. The wagon-road works have been commenced on the routes from Fort Kearney to Honey Lake, in California, from El Paso to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila, and from the Platte River to the Running Water. The Mexican Boundary Commission having concluded its labors, its maps and journals have been turned over to the Department.

The Patent Office reports that from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1857, 4,095 applications for patents were received, 820 caveats were filed, 2,066 patents were issued, and 2,287 applications were rejected. The receipts of this bureau for three-quarters of the year have been $161,415; expenditures, $163,942; excess of expenditures, $2,526. Of the expenditures $27,939 were made up of fees restored to applicants after the examination of their cases. The Secretary censures this practice, and urges the necessity of making the bureau self-sustaining. The right of appeal to a District Judge is also censured, and a repeal of the law which authorizes the practice is earnestly urged.

The report concludes with a strong indorsement of the utility of the Agricultural Division of the Department.

The General Land Office.

The present report and accompanying documents give a full and very satisfactory statement of the extended operations under the land system of the United States:

	Acres.
During the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1857, there have been sold for cash, for $4,225,908 18	5,300,550
During the same period there have been located with military bounty land warrnts	7,381,010
And reported under swamp land grant of 1850	3,362,476
The estimated quantity granted to the State of Alabama, and the Territory of Minnesota, by act of March last for railroad purposes is	5,116,000
Making an aggregate of public lands disposed of during the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1857, of	21,160,036

Of the lands sold and located, it is estimated that three-fourths were taken for actual settlement. Upon comparison of the foregoing with the statistics of the last annual report, it is found that the lands sold and located during the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1857, fall short of the quantity sold and located during the period embraced in the last report, by more than 6,000,000 of acres, and that the cash receipts have fallen off in a still larger proportion. This diminution is attributable to the withdrawal of the extensive bodies of public lands along the lines of the railroads in the States and Territory to which grants of lands were made during the last Congress, and also to the sale of large quantities at the reduced prices fixed by the graduation act of 4th August, 1854; and to the fact that the demand for new lands has been in part satisfied by the States having lands for disposal under the Swamp Internal Improvement and other grants.

During and since the year 1850 grants of land have been made to ten States and one Territory, to aid them in the construction of fifty railroads, of an extent of 8,647 miles—amounting (part estimated) to 24,247,335 acres, of which 20,796,875 acres were granted by the last Congress. These grants, so far as they remain unadjusted, receive the prompt attention of the General Land Office, so far as the prerequisites are furnished by the authorities of the grantees, and involve an amount of official labor at least equal to the sale of that quantity of land.

Under the Acts of 1849 and 1850, granting the swamp and overflowed lands to the States within which they lie, there have been reported to the General Land Office 54,174,281 acres, of which there have been approved 40,133,564 acres, and patented to the States, 24,060,396 acres.

By the Act of 3d March, 1857, the selections of swamp lands were confirmed with exceptions, and they are now being rapidly approved and patented to the States.

Under the Acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, granting bounty lands to officers and soldiers, who have been engaged in the military service of the United States, there have issued 503,082 warrants, embracing 53,689,870 acres; of which 371,629 warrants have been located, covering 38,589,690 acres of land. There are yet outstanding, awaiting location, 131,453 warrants, embracing 15,100,180 acres.

The report shows the present condition of the grants to the States of Wisconsin and Iowa, for improvement of the Fox, Wisconsin and Des Moines River.

The views of the Commissioner, touching the policy of the Government, in the disposal of the public domain, favor the interests of the actual settlers, and oppose any policy that would allow a monopoly in the hands of speculators. Upon this subject he uses the following language:

The wisdom of the preëmption policy is no longer the subject of controversy—it is established by the history of every neighborhood and settlement throughout the West. This is said in full view of the fact that many fraudulent preëmption claims are established by evasion and perjury; and that such will be the case even under the most diligent administration of this and the local offices, especially during periods such as that through which we have recently passed, where the spirit of speculation has possession of the public mind.

But this class of cases, when compared with the great body of honest claims made by men living upon the lands, is too inconsiderable to weigh against our policy. The title to the lands should pass immediately from the Government to the men who are to cultivate the soil.

So far as it may be avoided, the speculator should not be allowed to intervene.

With a view to uniformity and practicability in the system, important amendments of the preëmption laws are recommended.

The report shows an activity in our surveying operations, during the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1857, beyond that of any preceding period—and that the quantity of new lands now liable to be disposed of exceeds, by many millions of acres, the surveyed lands of any former period.

The quantity of land surveyed and ready for market, and not advertised for public sale, exclusive of lands withdrawn on account of railroad grants, embraces an area of	57,442,876 acres.
Of this quantity there was surveyed and returned during the five quarters ending 30th of September, 1857	22,888,461 acres.

The Commissioner's Report presents a most gratifying view of the progress of the Surveying system. The work of laying off and subdividing the public lands in tracts suitable to farms, and looking to the great agricultural interests of the country, has been completed in some, and nearly so in others, of the States of Michigan, Illinois, Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana. It has advanced as far south in Florida as the protracted Indian hostilities in that region would allow, and been extended so far over Iowa and Wisconsin as will soon place these in the category of States, in which the United States surveying machinery will be withdrawn, and the archives turned over, as required by law, to the State authorities. Retiring from the old sphere of operations, the Commissioner sketches the progress of the system in the new fields opened by law. Beginning with Minnesota, we find the lines of the public Surveys extended to the 47th parallel of north latitude on the northwestern shore of Lake Superior, and along the Mississippi, on both sides.

In Kansas and Nebraska the surveying web-work is already extended over an area equal to some 300 miles, from north to south, by 100 east to west, from the 38° of north latitude to the 42° 30′; and from the 95° to the 98° of west longitude, embracing Indian reservations, Indian trust, and other lands, and that interesting and rich agricultural region.

On the Pacific Slope, the surveys have been pushed with extraordinary rapidity; upwards of 80,000 miles have been executed in California at the expense of a million of dollars. Linked in with these public surveys are what are known as "Private Land Claims." Under the final confirmations, in some instances by decrees of the Supreme Court of the United States—others by the decrees of the United States District Court, or of the Board of Land Commissioners, where, in the last two classes, the decrees have become final by dismissal of appeals. These claims, known as "ranchos," from several leagues in extent to a single section of 4,430 acres, with other classes of titles such as rural lands of less extent, and town lots, devolve upon the office great labor and responsibility in connection with the foreign titles in the older land States, which have occupied the attention of the Courts of the country for a quarter of a century, and lead to the development of those interesting principles of jurisprudence which control in the adjustment of these titles.

Passing from California to Oregon, we learn from the Report, that the public lands and donations, west of the Cascades, have been nearly completed, and as soon as authority of law is conferred for the surveys in the interior territory, the public surveyors, chain in hand, will pass over the Cascades and enter that comparatively unexplored region.

In Washington Territory, the extreme northwestern portion of the Union, the surveys have reached nearly to the 49th° parallel—the boundary between the United States and the British possessions. Leaving the Pacific Slope, the Surveyors have entered Utah, surveyed in the valley of the Jordan and Bear Rivers to the extent of nearly two millions of acres; and in the interior region of New-Mexico surveys are in progress, but are retarded by the difficulties inseparable from the ancient titles in that country, for the survey and final adjustment of which the interposition of Congress is invoked.

The Report is one of diversified details, exhibiting great energy and skill in the administration of this important branch of the public service, and is full of interest to the whole country.

Indian Affairs.

The Annual Report of General DENVER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is an unusually brief, terse, and business-like document.

The Commissioner reporting on the condition and prospects of the various Indian tribes, and exhibiting in detail the operations of the past year, says that the New-York Indians continue to improve, generally adopting agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and even the habits and customs of the whites.

By treaties concluded in July and August, 1855, the Indians in Michigan were relieved from their obligation to remove west of the Mississippi River; they received limited, but sufficient quantities of land, held by them in severalty, and ample means for educational purposes.

The Menomonees and Stockbridges, of Wisconsin, under advantages similar to those enjoyed by the Indians in Michigan, are gradually preparing themselves to be admitted as citizens of the United States.

The Indians in Minnesota are doing well. It is, however, thought that their reservations are too large, and ought to be curtailed, so as to give to each one a limited quantity in severalty, whereby, it is thought, they would receive a greater incentive to personal exertion and industry. A small outlawed band of Sioux committed murders and outrages at the white settlements at Spirit Lake in March last, for which they have been punished by their own brethren.

A portion of the Indians, at the head waters of the Missouri, were severely scourged by the small-pox, losing by that malady 2,000 souls.

Treaties have been made with the tribes west of Missouri, by which the title of these Indians to all lands owned and claimed by them, except such portions as were reserved for their future homes, was extinguished. Thus 13,658,000 acres were acquired for occupancy by our citizens in Nebraska and Kansas, whilst 1,342,000 acres were reserved for the use of the Indians.

The lands ceded by the Delawares were sold for their benefit, realizing $1,054,943 71: those of the Iowas, $184,437 85; and those of the four united tribes, $335,350.

The tribal lands of the Wyandotts, at the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, were divided among them, giving to each soul about 40 acres.

During the past Summer a treaty was made with the Pawnees, which is calculated, if approved by the Senate, to place these restless and lawless Indians in a settled condition, where they can easily be controlled.

The Commissioner concurs fully with the Statements of his predecessors, that our Indian policy has two radical mistakes: *First*, the lands assigned to them are entirely too large; *secondly*, the payment of large annuities. The former prevents the Indians from acquiring settled habits; the latter causes them to foster a feeling of dependence and habits of idleness, exposing them to the wiles and machinations of inhuman traffickers in ardent spirits, unprincipled gamblers, and greedy and avaricious traders and speculators. No more land ought to be given them than they can cultivate; they should not be allowed to lease or sell their lands except to members of their own respective tribes, and their annuities should be used for the erection of schools and mechanics' shops. Especially they should be relieved of the presence of worthless idlers and vagrants of their own tribes, whose wild habits and roving disposition preclude them from settling down quietly and orderly. For all such restless characters colonies should be erected somewhere about Fort Bent, and the heads of the Arkansas and Platte Rivers.

The reports in regard to the four great Southwestern tribes, the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws, are very favorable. They have regularly-organized governments and laws, well suited to their condition and circumstances.

The tribes in the Southern Superintendency have for some years severely suffered of drought, but the present season was very abundant, and they have ample supplies of all necessaries of life.

It is expected that the Seminoles will soon remove and settle within the district assigned them in the treaty of 1856. A delegation of Seminoles will soon visit their brethren in Florida, to induce them to emigrate to their own new homes.

The Commissioner recommends the repeal of the law requiring that the monies due to Indians should be paid by the Superintendents instead of the Agents. He also assigns, at length, his reasons with great force, why the *per capita* payments should be abolished.

The Commissioner suggests the propriety of acquiring from the Cherokees 800,000 acres, on which the whites have already made settlements entirely against the law, and which the Indians are willing to dispose of.

The colonization of the Texas Indians on the reservations set apart by that State is progressing favorably.

The Indians in New-Mexico are beginning to have some understanding and appreciation of our power and resources, and the necessity of their preserving peace with one another and with the whites.

The Indians on the Upper Arkansas and Upper Platte, with the exception of the Cheyennes and Keowas, have been quiet and peacefully disposed during the year. The Cheyennes were in open hostility, and, though chastised by our troops commanded by Colonel SUMNER, are not yet sufficiently subdued.

The information concerning the Indians in Utah is but scanty. It is feared that they have been tampered with by the Mormons, and that the larger portion of them will probably be found to side with those enemies of our Government and laws.

The Superintendent of California reports that "universal peace prevails among the tribes throughout the State," and that the progress of the reservations is such as the most sanguine friends of the Indians could wish for. Among other facts, he states that the Nome Lackee reservation raised over *ten thousand* bushels of wheat, and that the work was done by Indians, having only two white men as overseers.

On the reservations in the southern part of the State the drouth has injured the crops. Five reservations have been established: Sebastian or Tejon, Klamath, Nome Lackee, Mendocino and Fresno farm, on which about 11,239 Indians have been colonized.

A most reprehensible practice has prevailed to some extent in California of kidnapping and selling Indian children. Only few persons acted thus inhumanly, and the voice of the people has unanimously denounced it. The malefactors were punished according to the requirements of the law.

A large number of claims have been presented for payment, for supplies furnished the Indian service in California, during the years 1851 and 1852, which have not been paid for want of appropriations. A special appropriation was made July 29, 1854, with interest from June 1, 1851, at the rate of 10 per cent., to pay Colonel FREMONT. Congress having thus acknowledged the validity of the claims, the Commissioner recommends that they should be investigated, with a view to their final settlement.

The Indian affairs, in Oregon and Washington Territories, are in a very critical condition, and, under the existing state of affairs, there is a constant liability of a general outbreak, (on their part) from any disturbing cause, which would require millions to subdue them. The non-ratification of treaties made with them, with the view of extinguishing their titles to the lands necessary for the use and occupancy of our citizens, has produced great dissatisfaction. They are willing to dispose of their lands, and they ought to be acquired.

The Commissioner finally recommends the revision and codification of all the laws relating to Indian affairs.

The Boston *Traveller* comes to the defence of Peter Sinclair, the Scotch lecturer on temperance, against the charges brought against him by the Edinburgh *News*. The *Traveller* denies that Mr. Sinclair ever assumed the title of "Reverend."

COURT CALENDAR—DEC. 9.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term*—Nos. 653, 698, 699, 702, 703, 710, 714, 715, 178, 611, 679, 712, 700, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 727, 724, 305, 490, 491, [illegible], 661, 543, 713, 695, 711, 525, 684, 708, 601, 646, 632, 612, 183, 61, 337 237, 395, 581, 529.

Meeting of the Central Park Commissioners.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 1857.

Board met at 10 o'clock. Present Commissioners COOLEY, DILLON, RUSSELL, BUTTERWORTH, FIELDS, GREEN and HOGG. The minutes of the meetings of November 24 and December 1 were read and approved.

A report from the Committee on Salaries and Offices was received, and adopted with amendments.

The Executive Committee presented a report denying the petition of JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, and recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That all persons employed by this Commission be required to render such services as may be directed by the Board, whether in the particular sphere of their office duties or not, without additional compensation.

All persons employed in the Park were required to perform such services as the Chief Engineer or Superintendent may direct, and the Clerk was ordered to notify each employe accordingly.

The Chief Engineer was instructed to keep at the office in the Park a book in which shall be entered all orders to the Superintendent, &c., as to work to be performed; such book to be at all times subject to the examination of the Superintendent and the Commissioners.

A report from the Auditory Committee was received, also the monthly report of the Superintendent recommending repairs to the Police Station on the Park.

It was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee examine as to the propriety of disposing of any refuse stone which may not be needed for the purposes of the Park.

Also, That the payments of the men at the Park be made every fortnight, such payments to commence on Wednesdays instead of Mondays.

Adjourned to Tuesday next at 1 o'clock.

Board of County Canvassers.

The Board re-assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, Alderman HARRIS in the chair.

The returns from the Fifteenth Ward were takenup.

For Mayor—Wood, 883; Tiemann, 2,929.

For Almshouse Commissioner—Dugro, 986; Smith, 1,668; Wagner, 1,100.

The Fifteenth Ward (part of 5th Aldermanic District) gives Tucker, 884; Bonsall, 332; and scattering 16.

The Fifteenth Ward (part of 7th Aldermanic District) gives Starr, 474; Lynes, 426; Smith, 363 votes.

The Fifteenth Ward (part of 10th Aldermanic District) gives Lynes, 459; Browning, 133; Riley, 103; and scattering 14 votes.

On motion, the returns of the Fifteenth Ward were accepted and confirmed.

The returns of the Fourteenth Ward were then taken up.

For Mayor—Wood, 2,357; Tiemann, 922.

For Almshouse Commissioner—Dugro, 2,434; Smith, 487; Wagner, 356.

The Fourteenth Ward (part of the Sixth Aldermanic District) gives Tuomey, 1,666; Bennett, 431 Scattering, 63.

The Fourteenth Ward (part of the Fourth Aldermanic District) gives Stevens, 743; Lindsay, 162; Scattering, 22.

At 1 o'clock the Board took a recess for one hour.

THE MURDER OF JOHN SKELLY—VERDICT OF THE JURY.—The Coroner's investigation into the cause of the murder of JOHN SKELLY, on Sunday night, in the porter-house of MICHAEL BARRETT, corner Avenue B and Thirteenth-street, was concluded yesterday, at the City Hospital. The evidence of several witnesses was taken, which showed that previous to the shooting of the deceased, Mr. BARRETT, the proprietor of the porter-house, several times requested the party of visitors to leave, on account of the noise they were making, but that they refused to do so. He then fired the musket, by which the deceased met his death. Several police officers stated that Mr. BARRETT had always kept a quiet house, and was an inoffensive man. They declared that the "Atlantic Blues" were a "hard set" of youths, and that several of them had been arrested at different times for assaults and batteries and similar offences. The medical testimony showed that the charge entered the deceased's left side and passed out near the spine.

The case being given to the Jury they rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to his death by a gun-shot wound received on the 6th day of December, 1857, at the hands of MICHAEL BARRETT."

After the rendition of the verdict BARRETT was examined. He stated that he was 49 years of age, and born in Ireland. In relation to the charge of murder his answer was, "I have nothing to say at present." After his examination he was removed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury in the case.

MORE "DEAD RABBITS" IN THE FIELD.—JAMES COSTELLO, an Italian, was attacked at the corner of Canal and Baxter streets, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by three "Dead Rabbits." They knocked him down and robbed him. COSTELLO shouted "Police," which brought Officers KENNEDY and HYDE to the spot, who arrested the scamps. They gave their names as THOMAS MCANDREWS, WM. CATLIN, and THOS. LANGDON, and have been fully committed on a charge of highway robbery.

THE LATE STABBING IN FIRST-AVENUE.—Yesterday afternoon notice was received at the Coroner's office that MICHAEL DONNELLY the young man who was stabbed a few nights ago at the porter-house corner of First-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, while fighting with FREDERICK HOPKA the clerk, was not likely to survive. This morning an *ante mortem* examination of DONNELLY will be taken. HOPKA is still locked up to await the result of DONNELLY's injuries.

Personal.

Dr. Livingston, the great African explorer, has left London for the purpose of consulting with the Portuguese government, through whose territories on the eastern coast of Africa he purposes passing to reach the heart of the great African continent to pursue his discoveries there, and to open Central Africa to Europe through the great river Zambesi, which passes through the Portuguese possessions, and empties itself into the Mozambique Channel.

In connection with the rumor from Washington that Mr. Belmont is to be the successor of Mr. Dodge at the Spanish Court, it is well to state, says the *Evening Post*, that Mr. Belmont has just purchased a furnished residence in this City, in the Fifth-avenue, adjoining Dr. Alexander's Church, for $125,000. It was formerly the property of Mr. Geyon, a merchant of this City. It is Mr. Belmont's intention to occupy the house during the Winter.

Madame Pfeiffer, the female traveler who goes all around the world alone, was at Madagascar in June. On the day previous to that on which she wrote a letter to London, describing her reception, she received from the Queen of the Island a present of fowls and eggs, in acknowledgment of the pleasure her piano-playing had afforded Her Majesty.

E. S. Bartholomew, the sculptor, will be a passenger in the steamship *Africa*, which sails to-day for Liverpool.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

STOCKS AND NECK-TIES
Selling off at one-third the usual prices,
At No. 497 Broadway.

RICH SILK TIES at 25c. and 50c. each.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL quantities of left-off clothing, second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., to dispose of, will receive the highest prices paid for same by calling at the store or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 46 Centre st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$[illegible] worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!
Royal English Velvet Carpeting, 9s. and 10s.
English Brussels, 6s. and 7s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, 3s., 4s., 5s per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

MARRIED.

SMITH—WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Washington square, CHARLES F. SMITH to Miss ANNIE LIG WOODRUFF, daughter of Amos Woodruff, Esq., all of this City.

SUCKLEY—MORTON.—In Hoboken, at St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Dr. Morton, JOHN H. SUCKLEY to ROSETTE D., daughter of George W. Morton, of Hoboken.

LEWIS—MCCONNELL.—At Fishkill, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. T. N. Lewis, WILLIAM F. LEWIS to Miss JANE MCCONNELL, both of New York City.

DIED.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, after a short illness, CHRISTOPHER C., youngest son of C. C. and Mary J. Williams.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock, to-day, (Wednesday,) from No. 381 4th-av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

FITZPATRICK.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 8, about 9 o'clock, of a lingering illness, JOHANNE, the beloved wife of Wm. Fitzpatrick.

Her funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her father, Mr. Maurice Wall, No. 194 East 19th-st.

STRUCKMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, C. W. HENRY STRUCKMAN, nephew of Wm. Struckman, aged 22 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place from St. Nicholas Hotel, on 116th-st., Bloomingdale Road. Relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further notice.

BRUSH.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 7, ALMIRA FRANCES, wife of Walter F. Brush, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, James Hall, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 13 West 22d st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

GIBBES.—In this City, on Sunday evening, after a short illness, THOMAS S. GIBBES.

The funeral services will be performed at Calvary Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 9½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RAYNOR.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 7, at the residence of her son-in-law, No 83 Atlantic-st., Mrs. HARMONY RAYNOR, in the 65th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Westhampton, L. I., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, for interment.

CONLEY.—At Jerusalem, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at the residence of her son-in-law, Elbert Jackson, Esq., PRISCILLA, widow of Benjamin Conley, of New-York City, in the 69th year of her age.

☞ Newark Daily *Advertiser* please copy.

RAPPLEYEA.—At Gateville, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 6, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late Nicholas Rappleyea, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday next, at 10½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New-Brunswick for interment.

CUTTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 7, THOMAS E. CUTTER, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, Stephen, James and Samuel, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of South 9th and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS,
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
GOLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION FOR CASH.
OUR UNRIVALLED STOCK OF FINE CHINA
DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, PARIAN
BRONZES, CLOCKS, CHANDELIERS, PLATED
WARE AND CUTLERY,
Must positively be reduced one half, and we are therefore offering our goods for cash at prices lower than they have ever been sold in the United States.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

WATCHES AT WHOLESALE.
TO DEALERS IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
The subscribers offer for sale
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
for the December season.
THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
LOCLE, GENEVA AND ENGLISH WATCHES,
also of LEONTINE, CHATELAINES, LAVALLIERES,
and other GOLD CHAINS, all 18 carats fine.
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
Importers, No. 15 Maiden Lane, upstairs.

WHO CAN DO IT?

There is not an establishment in New-York that will sell you the following articles within thirty per cent. of our prices. What's more, we give you the benefit of double as many more goods to select from as any other house can show you.

White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	$1 [illegible]
White French China Tea Cups, the dozen	1 [illegible]
White French China High Fruit Baskets	[illegible]
White French China Covered Vegetable Dishes	[illegible]
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 [illegible]
White French China Dinner Sets, 148 pieces	26 [illegible]
Gilt-band French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	42 [illegible]
Colored and Gilt French China Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	45 [illegible]
White Iron-stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen	[illegible]
White Iron-stone China Soup Plates, the dozen	[illegible]
White Iron-stone China Covered Vegetable Dishes	[illegible]
White Iron-stone China Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	15 [illegible]
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 [illegible]
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 [illegible]
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 [illegible]
Silver-plated Coffee Urns, each	15 [illegible]

The whole of our immense stock of cut and pressed Table Glass and Gas Fixtures at equally low prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING.
NEW GOODS,
At prices to suit the times.
We have just received a large
and beautiful assortment of
FANCY CASSIMERES.
We offer, also,
Every description of goods needed by
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
For cash and on time.
No goods cut except for the trade.
HALSTED, STILES & CO.,
Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st., up stairs.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

THE CHARITY CONCERT ADVERTISED to be given last Saturday evening by the Brooklyn Musical Institute, having been providentially postponed, will be given for the same object at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11. Principal solos by Mrs. R. S. Jameson, Miss M. E. Hawley, Mr. Arthur Alleyne, Henry Tucker, and A. Sedgwick and his son Charles, (concertinas.) Conductor, Alfred Peck; Pianist, G. W. Colby. The present ticket-holders are conscientiously recommended to dispose of the tickets they now have, and to procure new ones for themselves, as the same tickets will admit to the Athenæum.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR, PARTLY FOR the aid of fugitive slaves passing through New-York, and partly for the support of the Anti-Slavery cause, will open at CLINTON HALL, Mercantile Library building, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, and continue TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, day and evening. A great variety of useful articles, suitable for housekeepers and for holiday gifts, many of which cannot be found elsewhere, will be offered.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED before the Young Men's Philomathean Society, by HORACE GREELEY, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock. Subject—About *Poets and Poetry*. Tickets 15 cents. For sale at the principal Broadway bookstores, at the Mercantile Library, and the Library Office, No. 16 Nassau-st., and at the door.

HENRY HANNAH, }
E. P. CORWIN, } Lecture Committee.
H. E. TREMAIN, }

LECTURES TO LADIES.—ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS of this week, Mrs. L. N. FOWLER, M. D., will lecture to ladies only, on *Physiology, the Laws of Health, and the Prevention and Cure of Disease*, at Bleecker Buildings, corner Morton and Bleecker sts., commencing at 3 o'clock. First two lectures free.

TO RENT—AS MAY BE REQUIRED—FROM THE 1st of January to the 15th of March. The new [illegible] of the National Academy of Design, [illegible]th-st. and [illegible]way. Inquire of T. S. CUMMINGS, No. 58 East [illegible]-st.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

[*Continued from Third Page.*]

will guard the public interest against the unwise expenditures likely to be incurred from the present mode of legislating on the subject. No public building should be authorized until an official report has been made to Congress showing the necessity for its erection and its cost.

The suggestions made in the report of the engineer, on the propriety of systematizing this class of business are commended to the consideration of Congress. Before, however, adopting the late legislation on this subject as the fixed policy of the Government, it will be well to consider the expense which such a system will permanently entail on the Treasury. The number of Custom-houses, Court-houses and Post-Offices which would be called for can hardly be computed with accuracy; but our general information on the subject is sufficient to justify the opinion that it would be attended with an expense that would never be compensated for in any advantages to the public service. My own opinion is decidedly against the system; but if Congress adopts it, I am desirous of placing it upon the most just and economical principles.

Among the tables accompanying this report, I especially call the attention of Congress to No. 13, giving a detailed account of the expenditures and receipts of the marine hospital fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen in the ports of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857.

The relief afforded at the hospitals belonging to and under the charge of the Government is no greater than at other points, whilst the expense is much larger. This is attributable, in a great measure, to the unwise location of some of the hospitals, though there are, doubtless, other causes which contribute to that result. The propriety of dispensing with these public hospitals, and returning to the system which still exists at most of our ports for the disbursement of the marine hospital fund, is commended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Having called on the President of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company for a report of its condition, I herewith transmit the response of that officer, marked 14, from which Congress can decide whether further legislation on that subject is advisable.

The report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey will be submitted to Congress at an early day. It will give a statement of the operations of that branch of the public service, showing the progress which has been made in it during the last fiscal year. Every reduction in the expenditure of this service has been made consistent with its prosecution on the present scale.

The reports of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Auditors, and of the First and Second Comptrollers, the Commissioner of Customs, and those of the Treasurer, Solicitor and Register of the Treasury, (marked from A to L, inclusive,) are herewith submitted. They give a detailed account of the business transacted in their respective offices.

The report of the supervising inspectors, marked 15, will be found among the documents accompanying this report, and gives the operations of the law under which they are appointed for the past year.

The operations of the Light-House Board, with the condition of the works under their charge, will be found in the report from that body, No. 16.

A disposition on the part of the Board to curtail a system which has been extended beyond the wants of commerce should recommend it to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The duties devolving upon those having charge of this branch of the public service have been performed with satisfaction and ability. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE LAST NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 7½.
Positively the last time of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
which, after this night, will have positively to be withdrawn for "La Traviata" and "Martha."
OPERA AND BALLET.
Madame LAGRANGE, Mlle. CAIROLI,
Mlle. THERESA ROLLA,
BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA,
CARL FORMES.

Reserved seats $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.

This morning, at 9 o'clock commences sale of the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats.

NOTICE.—The $1 reserved seats may only be had during the day time at any of the three regular ticket offices.

The price of reserved seats in the evening at the door will invariably be $1 50.

Admission tickets $1, family circle 50 cents, and amphitheatre 25 cents, can be procured only at the door.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 8.
First and only time this season of Verdi's
LA TRAVIATA.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE
will resume her great *rôle* of Violetta, in which she created such a sensation last year.
Signor BIGNARDI,
The new and successful young tenor, will continue his debut in his favorite part of Alfred.
Signor ARDAVANI. Signor ROCCO.
The sale of seats for TRAVIATA begins on THURSDAY.
On SATURDAY—German Opera.
MARTHA.
CARL FORMES as Plunkett,
(a part expressly composed for him.)
Mme. DE LA GRANGE as Martha.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GERMAN OPERA

First appearance of the great basso,
CARL FORMES,
IN GERMAN OPERA.
in connection with
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock,
only night of Flotow's celebrated opera of
MARTHA,
originally and expressly composed for
CARL FORMES.
The principal characters by
Madame DE LA GRANGE, Madame VON BERKEL,
Mr. PIKANESER, Mr. LEHMANN,
CARL FORMES.

The Director begs to state that this celebrated work, which during the last ten years has been the leading opera in Germany, will be produced here from the composer's own manuscript score, as arranged for the opera in Paris, where it will be given for the first time at the end of this month. As, in consequence of further arrangements,
NO OTHER GERMAN OPERA
can be given this season, the Director trusts that the public will avail themselves of the only opportunity of hearing
CARL FORMES
in an opera which has been originally composed for him in Vienna, and in which his success has been as extraordinary as in "Robert le Diable" or "Don Giovanni."

NOTICE.—The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at the three ticket offices.

CARL FORMES FOR THE LAST TIME THIS EVENING in ROBERT LE DIABLE. NOTICE.—At 9 A. M. precisely commences the sale of the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats. On FRIDAY, "La Traviata," and on SATURDAY, the German opera, "Martha."

THE LAST NIGHT OF ROBERT LE DIABLE takes place THIS EVENING. NOTICE.—The sale of the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats commences this morning at 9 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.
Immense success of Lehmann's comic piece,
MEDINA, OR A DREAM AND REALITY.
ANTOINE AND JEROME AS PEPOLIN AND MORELL.
THE GREAT GABRIEL AS NICODEMUS.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
The Grand Juvenile afternoon performance next SATURDAY will consist of NICODEMUS, TIGHT ROPE, and JOCKO.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY—Three great comic Pieces, filled by the highest comic talent.
Mr. Brougham in three characters.
Mr. Burton in two characters.
TOM AND JERRY IN NEW-YORK,
In which all the principal members of the company will appear—Miss Susan Denin, Mr. C. Fisher, &c.
The successful Farce of ANGELS AND LUCIFERS,
With Mr. Rogers, the new London comedian,
And the great comic DUALITY, by Burton and Brougham.
TO-MORROW—The SERIOUS FAMILY, with Brougham and Burton in their original parts. FRIDAY—DOMBEY AND SON.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor..........Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit..........12 cents.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE REVOLT IN INDIA; Or, THE FALL OF DELHI.
Sky Scraper Jack, of the American Navy..Mr. J. H. Allen
To conclude with the drama of
THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.
Martean, the Carpenter..........Mr. J. H. Allen
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—HA! HA! HA! COME all ye who are heavily grief-laden. Come and witness the new, bile-disturbing, mirth provoking, dyspepsia-curing, and blue-devil-annihilating production, to be repeated THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, already enjoyed by enthusiastic thousands, and entitled LAUGH AND GROW FAT; or, THE QUACK MARTYR. Previous to which, THE CROSS OF GOLD. Theresa, Mrs. Chas. Howard. The beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, NO. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

DR. CHARLES MACKAY'S
THIRD LECTURE on the National Popular and Historical Songs of England, Scotland, and Ireland, THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at MOZART HALL, No. 663 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.) at 8 P. M. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at the Library, No. 60 William-st.; C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 552 Broadway; GEO. ROUTLEDGE & CO., No. 18 Beekman-st.; WILEY & HALSTEAD, No. 351 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, corner Broadway and 4th-st.; ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway; O. H. CROSBY, No. 36 William st.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

In consequence of the announcement of Mr. Ullman that the Opera of I Puritani cannot be satisfactorily produced before Tuesday next, the 15th inst., we are under the necessity of informing our friends and the public generally that the
BENEFIT OF THIS SOCIETY,
advertised to take place on THURSDAY the 10th inst., will positively take place on TUESDAY the 15th inst.
Ticket holders will please consider their admissions postponed to that evening.
B. ULLMAN, Director Academy of Music.
P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, } Committee.
H. ARONSON,

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

Merchants and Clerks' Library Lectures.
CHARLES MACKAY
will deliver the second of his course of lectures on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman to the course, $1 50; single admission 50 cents. To be had of W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; Sedgwick & Day, No. 24 Court-st.; W. H. Babcock, Globe Hotel, Fulton-st., and at the door.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Benefit performance at the Academy of Music. CARL FORMES, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1857.
First night of
I PURITANI.
Madame LA GRANGE,
Signori LABOCETTA, GASSIER,
CARL FORMES.
Madame D'ANGRI in a scene from a popular Opera.
Admissions and secured seats to be had of the Committee of Arrangements.
P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, No. 118 Nassau-st.
H. ARONSON, No. 15 Dey st.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakspeare's play of Richard III. on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, (in 14th-st., next the Academy of Music,) beginning at 8 o'clock. On SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, she will read Henry VIII. Due notice will be given of the subsequent readings of the Course, including one morning reading at 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAYS. Tickets, $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. Appleton's, Francis', Crowen's and Christern's Bookstores, and at the Clarendon, Everett, Union, St. Dennis, New-York, Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels; also from C. W. Polman, Janitor of the College.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GREAT SHOW OF FAT CATTLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The American Institute will hold an exhibition of stall and grass-fed cattle, calves, sheep, swine, pork and dressed poultry, of all kinds, in the Crystal Palace, on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December, instant. Liberal premiums will be awarded. Farmers, stock breeders and others, wishing to exhibit, will please make application to WM. B. LEONARD, the Agent of the Institute, at the Crystal Palace, or THOS. F. DEVOE, the Chairman of the Committee, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THALBERG'S MATINEE MUSICALE IS postponed until next week. Due notice will be given of the day and of the programme selected. Orders received at C. BREUSING'S, and of Mr. BROWN, Sexton of Grace Church.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN PRICE!

ON TUESDAY,
$200,000 STOCK REDUCED TO $150,000!!!
THE WHOLESALE STOCK,
From No. 144 Broadway,
NOW SELLING
AT RETAIL,
In the Store No. 389 Bowery,
Opposite 5th-st.
Will be offered on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at an
UNPRECEDENTED DISCOUNT!
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
VELVETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
LINENS,
DRESS GOODS,
MERINOS,
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLANKETS.
THE SALE WILL CONTINUE FOR
THIRTY DAYS.

HOLIDAY NOTICE.

CHEAP GOODS FOR PRESENTS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, on Monday, the balance of their stock, at a still further reduction, at retail,
FOR CASH.
FANCY SILKS, at 65 cents..........reduced from 85 cents.
FANCY SILKS, at 85 cents..........reduced from $1 00.
SILK ROBES, at $12..........reduced from $18 00.
60 VELVET ROBES A QUILLE, at $25, reduced from $45.
The loss on this lot of goods is fearful.
Other qualities of Velvet Robes à Quille equally cheap.
ALSO,
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, very rich and handsome, greatly reduced in price.
ALSO
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE and VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, in White Pink, Blue and Maize.
Also, White, Pink, Blue and Maize SILKS and SATINS of the newest styles, in great variety, for wedding and evening parties.
In this department our stock stands unrivaled.
ALSO,
RICH LACES AND LACE GOODS.
PRESENTS FOR DOMESTICS.
CHEAP PRINTS, CHEAP EMBROIDERIES,
CHEAP DE LAINES, CHEAP CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
CHEAP PLAIDS, CHEAP RIBBONS,
CHEAP PARAMATTAS, CHEAP SHAWLS,
CHEAP MERINOS, CHEAP CLOAKS,
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.

Beautiful sets of Mink at	$25
Extra sets of Mink at	$39
Extra large Mink Capes at	$60
Extra large Mink Capes, of rich dark shade, at	$70

A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 361 Broadway.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT,

No. 361 Broadway.
BULPIN'S GREAT SALE
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
Still further reduction in prices, in view of the approaching
HOLIDAYS.

Beautiful Black Beaver Circulars	$10
Superfine Heavy Beaver Circulars	$12
Superfine Heavy Sleeves	$14
Esquimaux Beaver Circulars, very fine	$16
Esquimaux Beaver Sleeves	$18
Extra Superfine Esquimaux Beaver Sleeves	$20

Will be exhibited on and after Monday, Dec. 7.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Great reductions in prices.
Chenile Shawls, $5; Chenile Shawls, $7.
Wool Long Shawls, $6, first quality.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS,

At reduced prices,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS.—LADIES' Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Flannels, Prints, Muslins, Linens, Table Cloths, Black Silk, Black Silk Velvet, &c., for sale at lowest cash prices, by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

Great inducement to purchasers.

Broché Stella Bordered Shawls	$3 50
Plush Stella Bordered Shawls	$4 00
Rich Chenille Bordered Shawls	$5 50
Extra Bordered Shawls	$6, $7, $8

AT BULPIN'S GREAT SALE,
No. 361 Broadway.

THIS WEEK,

AT BULPIN'S GREAT SALE;
A large lot of beautiful
WATER-PROOF DOUBLE TWEED CIRCULARS,
Large size, and richly trimmed, at $7,
a novelty, not to be seen elsewhere.
No. 361 Broadway.

GRAY BEAVER CLOAKS AND BASQUES.

$2 50, $4, $5 and $6,
Suitable for misses' wear.
Gray and brown Beaver Circulars,
$7, $8, $9, full size.
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

LACE SETS AND HANDKERCHIEFS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

200 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at $2 25 per dozen.
300 dozen Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $2 25 per dozen.
2,000 Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs at 25 cents each.
500 Embroidered Handkerchiefs from 3s. to $2 50 each.
Also, a large assortment of Lace Sets, from $6 to $15.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

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473 BROADWAY. 473

CONTINUATION OF SALE OF CHEAP SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
Will be opened this morning.
A new invoice of BAYADERE SILKS, at $1 per yard.
Also, elegant QUILLE ROBES, for $22, reduced from $40.
Also, rich Flounced SILK ROBES, $18, reduced from $30.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANRY.
473 Broadway. 473

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Have now on hand a choice selection of Cloaks,
In Black, Plain and Ribbed Beaver,
Brown, Plain and Ribbed Beaver,
Also, splendid Plush Cloaks, various colors.
Black Velvet Circular and Sleeve Cloaks,
All at reduced prices.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS and FINE FURS.
The entire of our magnificent stock of
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
And GENUINE FURS
Will be offered during the remainder of the season at prices
STILL FURTHER REDUCED.
This announcement includes all the
CHOICE NOVELTIES
In Cloaks,
Received by us per late steamer.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

OPERA HOODS, WINTER HOSIERY.

Under Garments, Wool, Union and Kid Gloves, &c.
LARGE VARIETY AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ALL-WOOL SHAKER FLANNELS.

RETAILED AT 2s. 9d.
10 cases just received from Auction,
FULL YARD WIDE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DE LAINES, PLAIDS, POPLINS

And every other variety of fashionable and
DESIRABLE WINTER DRESS GOODS,
At much-reduced Prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Robes, Bands, Hdkfs, &c.,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,

In every variety. Also,
WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES.
Tassels, Bands, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

ENGLISH BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

Just received, a full assortment of Superior
ALL-WOOL ENGLISH BLANKETS.
Also, every size and quality Colored and
WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

EVENING CLOAKS.

GREAT NOVELTIES.
All colors,
NOW SELLING
much less than the cost of importation.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

VELVET CLOAKS.

CHEAP!
Our stock of Lyons Velvets being large, we have determined to manufacture it into Cloaks, which we offer greatly under cost.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Further reduction in
PRICES,
At the great sale by assignees,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS,
75,000 dollars' worth of
Plain and fancy dress silks,
French and English merinos,
Paramattas, alpacas,
Saxony wool plaids,
Shawls, De Laines, and Prints.
Cloaks, Blankets, Quilts.
Linen goods, Lace curtains,
Table cloths, Napkins, Draperies,
Toweling, Hosiery, Gloves,
Sheetings, &c., &c., and embroideries.
This sale offers unequaled advantages for economy, and purchasers furnishing themselves with dry goods should be prompt in calling.
CHAS. C. HOOK, one of the assignees,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

SILKS AT A REDUCTION OF FIFTY PER CENT.

The large and handsome stock of
Dress Silks now so rapidly selling off
by the assignees at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.,
will be all cleared out by the 1st of January next.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

CLOAKS AND BEAVER CLOTHS.

We are now offering our entire stock of Cloaks, Circulars, Raglans, &c., at retail, at very low prices. Fine heavy French Beaver Cloths at $2 50. Cloaks of every description made to order. E. S. MILLS & CO., 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, 3 doors from Broadway.

GREAT CONSIGNMENT SALE.

OF
FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
ON
THURSDAY, DEC. 10.
The entire stock of a large importer will be offered for sale at prices unprecedented.
The stock consists of the most fashionable goods ever imported.
10,000 Collars at all prices.
6,000 setts with cuff and gauntlet sleeves.
10,000 setts with flowing sleeves.
1,000 embroidered handkerchiefs very fine.
600 robe skirts, ranging in price from $20 to $30.
Also, a large lot of Lace Curtains from the first manufacturers in Europe.
The entire stock will be sold regardless of cost for cash, within 15 days at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

NECK TIES.

SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS AND NAPOLEON TIES.
OUR RETAIL SALES WILL CONTINUE until 1st of JANUARY, in order to allow our friends an opportunity TO PURCHASE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LOOK AT OUR PRICES, THEN CALL AND MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS.
BLACK and FANCY TIES, at 25c., usual retail price 75c.
RICH TIES, with fancy ends, our best goods, at 65 cents, usual retail price $1 25.
BLACK and FANCY TIES, twice around, at 50 cents, usual retail price $1 25.
RICH TIES, with fancy ends, twice around, at 80 cents, usual retail price $1 75.
RICH SCARFS, from 75 cents to $1 75; SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS from 30c. to 75c.; NAPOLEON TIES equally low; NECK TIES of various styles, at prices low enough to satisfy the most exacting.
SMITH & BROUWER,
Importers and Manufacturers, No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

NO. 341 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS AT LESS THAN COST.
PATON & CO.
will offer the whole of their extensive stock of
LACE CURTAINS
AND
MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
the largest in the City, at less than cost, for a few weeks only.
Curtain Materials at greatly reduced prices.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP FLANNELS, CHEAP FLANNELS.

4-4 Shaker Flannel, only 50 cents per yard.
Super Ballardvale, only 2s. 6d.
Other styles equally reduced.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

2,000 Double Cambric Collars, at 2s. each.
2,000 French Tambour Collars, at 50c., worth $1.
1,500 Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Collars, at 3s. and 4s. each.
500 Fine Embroidered Cambric Collars, at $1 25, worth $3.
Also, a large assortment of Embroidered Sets, from 50c. to $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHERS.

Just received,
100 dozen Superior Black Ostrich Tips, which are offered very low for cash, by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

NEW GOODS!!!

FOR CASH BUYERS.
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods, and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION.
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
SHEETINGS,
TICKINGS,
DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS,
PARAMATTAS,
SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS,
PRINTS,
BLANKETS,
ALPACAS,
CLOTHS.
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

FURS, FURS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
J. H. HARLEY'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS
At retail,
BELOW COST.
Comprising a full assortment of
MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELLERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES
And a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY expressly for City trade,
AT NO. 34 JOHN-ST.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

CONTINUATION SALE AT RETAIL OF
JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS,
At auction prices,
At the auction salesroom No. 358 Broadway.
The balance of the stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.
Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.
The stock comprises a full assortment of
Cloaks,
Capes,
Tippets,
Victorines,
Muffs, Cuffs,
Collars, Gloves,
Mufflers, &c.
Made from
Russian sable,
Hudson Bay sable,
Mink, stone marten,
Siberian squirrel,
Chinchilla,
Rock marten, &c.
Sleigh and lap robes in profusion, also a choice assortment of children's furs in every variety.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

Have just received a large and handsome assortment of
New and desirable
EVENING ROBES,
Which will be sold at prices much
below the cost of importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

THE BALANCE OF OUR MAGNIFICENT STOCK

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

REMOVAL.

$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.

CLEARING-OUT SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
The subscriber intending to move in January to his new store now building, (No. 275 Canal and No. 31 Howard, between Broadway and Elm sts.,) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestries, 3 ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Druggets, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

FOR TWENTY DAYS ONLY!

$65,000 WORTH OF NEW SILKS,

OF THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
On Consignment.
JAMES GRAY & CO. respectfully announce that this entire lot of desirable goods must be sold before the 31st inst. They now offer the balance at a further reduction in prices.
280 pieces Rich Silks, At 75 Cents a Yard.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

1,000—FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS—$3, $3 50 and $4, worth from $7 to $12; 5,000 Embroidered Collars 45 cents, worth $1 25. Just opened, a new lot of Black Thread Laces and Veils; Infants' Robes and Waists, from auction, at half prices.
PETER ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NATIONAL WORK!

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY
HISTORY
of the
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES
OF
AMERICA.
As traced in the Writings of
ALEXANDER HAMILTON
and
OF HIS COTEMPORARIES.
By
JOHN C. HAMILTON.
Vol. I.
One vol., 8vo; cloth, $2 50.
PREFACE.

The archives of the Government of the United States having been recently opened to me by the authority of the Library Committee of Congress, I have found a mass of material of great value, much of it hitherto unused. These documents would, had their existence been known, have made a large addition to the Works of Alexander Hamilton, recently edited, the autograph letters written by him in behalf of Washington while a member of his Staff, and now in the Department of State, exceeding a thousand in number.

Others had been traced in private collections. They all relate to the period of the American Revolution, comprised in this and the succeeding volume. A wider field of view being obtained, I resolved to enlarge the plan of this work, and to embrace in it both a history and a biography. My object is to present a faithful, honest narrative—a series of authentic statements, which will bear the closest scrutiny, and thus be of service to my country.

D. APPLETON & CO.
Now offer
THEIR IMMENSE STOCK
of
FINE BOOKS
IN
CALF BINDINGS
at
REDUCED PRICES
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1858.

CROSBY, NICHOLS & COMPANY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISS CUMMINS' NEW WORK.

MABEL VAUGHAN. By the author of "Lamplighter." Almost universally pronounced "one of the most successful works of fiction ever issued in this country." 12mo. Price $1.

HERE AND HEREAFTER; Or, THE TWO ALTARS. By Anna Athern, author of "Delia Arlington. 12mo. Price $1.

CHRISTIAN DAYS AND THOUGHTS. A beautiful volume prepared by the late Rev. Dr. Ephraim Peabody. Especially adapted to the season. 16mo. (To be ready in a few days.)

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE FOR THE YEAR 1858. 12mo. (To be ready in December.)

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION. For the use of Schools. By Edward J. Stearns. 12mo. Price 25 cents.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE; Or, THE YOUNG PAINTER: and FIDDLEHANNS. Tales translated from the German of Richard Baron and Dr. C. Duetsch. By Travermantel. Embellished with Six Engravings printed in Oil Colors. 16mo. Price 75 cents.

NANNIE'S JEWEL-CASE; Or, TRUE STORIES AND FALSE. Tales translated from the German of Julie Ruhkopf and Aug Moritz. By Trauermantel. Embellished with Six Engravings printed in Oil Colors. 16mo. Price 75 cents.

MOTHER'S TRUE STORIES. With Six Engravings printed in Oil Colors. Sq. 16mo. Price 50 cents.

BELLE AND LILLY; Or, THE GOLDEN RULE. A Story for Girls. By a New Pen. With Colored Engravings. 16mo. Price 75 cents.

SPLENDID PAPER DOLLS.

An elegant series of Paper Dolls, of entirely new and beautiful designs, to be ready this week.

Orders solicited by CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

WAR IN INDIA.—FIFTY MEN WANTED TO circulate a new Map of the Seat of War in India. The Map is 25x33 inches, richly illustrated, embracing portraits of some of the actors in the thrilling events of that fearful contest of races. Retail price twenty-five cents. Apply at H. PHELPS' Map Establishment, No. 18 Beekman-st. One copy will be sent to any address on receipt of ten postage stamps pre paid.

BOARDING.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,

NO. 26 CORTLANDT-STREET.
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three gentlemen, wishing first-class accommodations, with superior rooms, with board, at No. 105 West Fourteenth-st. The house is strictly first-class, furnished handsomely, and combines every comfort and convenience. It is conducted on liberal principles, and a fair, not extravagant, price will be expected. To save trouble to all parties, those wishing low-priced board please not apply.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity-st. stages.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ENJOYING real home comforts, and occupying a good house, with gas, bath, &c., will take to board a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. A line of stages passes the house, and it is a pleasant walking distance for down-town merchants. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 146 4th st., near Barrow.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; or the front and back room would be let together to a family or a party of gentlemen. Apply at No. 85 Varick-st.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET—IN A desirable location near the Crystal Palace. Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 679 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND SMALL ROOM adjoining, second floor, front room, may be had, together or separately, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with board and a pleasant room, in a private family, where the comforts of a quiet home can be enjoyed, by applying at No. 87 East 26th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE YOUNG GENtlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, on reasonable terms, at No. 266 9th-av.

BOARDING.—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 6 1st-st.

BOARDING.—ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR SINgle gentlemen, with board, at No. 26 East 25th-st., near Madison-square.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASant rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIvate family, occupying a first-class house, pleasantly located, convenient of access, and possessing modern improvements, would let a large well-furnished room on the second floor, with or without partial board, to a single gentleman, who would appreciate the comforts of home. None but those willing to pay a fair price need apply at No. 60 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

NO. 21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A furnished parlor and bed-room to let, separately or together, with partial board, to gentlemen. The house is newly furnished, and has all modern improvements.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET.—TWO OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with a nice back room and full or partial board. House contains gas, bath and furnace. Apply as above.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms, in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 210 HENRY-STREET, BROOKLYN.—A widow lady having a large and commodious house, wishes to take a few first-class boarders; they will have the comforts of a home; dinner at 6½ o'clock.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE or two large rooms can be secured in a pleasant situation, distant about 12 minutes from South or Wall-st. Ferry, by addressing P. M., Box No. 4,188 Post-Office, New-York. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT No 101 SCHERmerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith sts. Pleasant rooms, single or in suites, can be had. The house is commodious and pleasantly located, from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from all the Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or a single gentleman may find a large room and desirable board in a private family, about 10 minutes' walk from Wall or South Ferry, by addressing S. A. Y., *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASant front room, at No. 229 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ON THE HEIGHTS opposite Wall-st. Will take a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at 116 Columbia st.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY—RESIDING IN A first-class house in South Brooklyn, within fifteen minutes' walk of the South Ferry, can accommodate two gentlemen with partial board. References exchanged. Address A. G., Box No. 3,695 Post-Office New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a young gentleman and wife; location between 4th and 30th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. Address A. B. C., office of this paper.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman between 40th and 52d sts., near 8th-av. Best references given. Address H., at 8th-av. U. S. Mail Station, with references.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 169 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

PRIVATE BOARD.—THE SECOND STORY, with board, of a good small-sized house in a very respectable neighborhood, and consisting of four rooms furnished, can be had by a small family or by some single gentlemen, friends, who wish to feel at home. No other boarders. References exchanged. Call or address No. 166 West 43d st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady in a respectable private American family, where there are no other boarders, and where she could make herself at home. Terms moderate: will pay in advance if desired. Address E. J. R., Chatham square Post-Office, for two days.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH PANTRIES, gas, hot and cold water, to let, with board. The location is pleasant. Family small and terms moderate. Apply at No. 81 West 26th-st.

PERSONAL.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY WISHES TO borrow from an elderly gentleman $175, for which good security and the fervent gratitude of the undersigned will be given. Address, stating when and where an interview can be had, ELLA, *Times* Office.

MATRIMONIAL.—TO IRISH OR IRISH-AMERICAN LADIES.—A professional gentleman, 40 years old, rather tall, and not bad-looking, wishes to meet with a lady 27 to 35 years of age, of good health, strictly honest, domestic and affectionate—a Protestant preferred. Good looks and station in life not so much an object as good habits and principles. Correspondents may rely upon the good faith and honor of the advertiser, who is well known in this City. Address, for one week, FIDELITY, Union-square Post-Office.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,

AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depôt at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

PETER COOPER'S

REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

FASHIONABLE DINNERS AND SUPPERS dressed on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms by a professed cook from England. Address Mrs. WHYTE, No. 76 Union Buildings, Washington-st., Hoboken, second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PAPER-HANGER and renovator, who has worked for a store in Broadway, and owing to hard times is out of employment, and having a large family to support would be glad to obtain work at half price usually paid. Parties intending to have decorating done in the Spring can now do so at half the price usually paid to stores, and engage the [illegible] work and who else can give references as to capability, &c. Orders left with W. W. CAIRNS, No. 24 3d-av., thankfully attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY RESPECTABLE American, Scotch, English and Irish servants, such as cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids and general houseworkers; nothing but respectable girls admitted to this office. Apply at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.
P. S.—A lady in attendance. Wanted, a lady's maid to go South; bring reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady, sober and industrious man, who understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of City references, which the family he lived with will certify. Any notes addressed to W. A., at No. 679 Broadway, in the drug store, for three days, will be attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young woman; the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of children; the best of City reference given from their last place; can be seen for two days at No. 229 East 23d st., 3d floor, back room No. 34.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and to attend grown up young ladies; she understands all kinds of family sewing, and has a good knowledge of hair dressing; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 474 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the milliner's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; she understands all kinds of sewing, and has no objection to doing the chamberwork of a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, at No. 60 West Washington-place, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION TO do general housework, or chamberwork, and to take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful, no objection to going to the country. Call for two days, at her present situation, No. 109 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework. She understands her business, and is not afraid to work. She can be seen for two days at the Umbrella store, No. 92 25th-st., one door from 3d-av. Best of City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, or waitress to do general housework; has no objection to going into the country. Has good reference if required. Call for two days at No. 63 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework; is a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer, would be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN ENGlish woman who perfectly understands her business, soups, meats, game, deserts. Has good City references. Apply at No. 60 Lafayette-place, in the toy store.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, a situation, one as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or waiting; best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East 22d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A VERY NICE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waiter, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework for a small family. Can be seen until engaged at No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE American woman, as housekeeper, or would be willing to take care of a small infant, or invalid lady. Apply at Mrs. SMITH'S, No. 30 Forsyth st. Call for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN young woman as seamstress or nurse; she is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, and can also produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 75 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress or to go out by the day; understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st.

FREE TO FAMILIES AND THE PUBLIC—For good servants. Every home can secure civil, capable, and Protestant help, daily, of the very best kind, at wages to suit all. This extensive place is open for the present, free to the public. All orders promptly attended, if post-paid. It is conducted by a respectable American lady. The New Domestics' Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av. Call and see.

HELP WANTED.

SERVANTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, Protestant and Catholic, with the best of City references may be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protection and Employment Society, No. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place.

WANTED—A PANTRY MAID OF EXPERIENCE and capacity, who is a Protestant, and can bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 10 Washington-square, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER TO GO TO CALIfornia; a clerk for a shipping office; 2 conductors; 4 porters for stores; 6 men for steamers; 4 boys for stores and trades; 1 seamstress and 2 chambermaids for a private family; 2 girls to go to California; 2 girls to go to Europe. Apply to GILLEN & CO., 6 East Broadway.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER, FOR A PARish School, in connection with an Episcopal Church, not far from the City of New-York. She must be a communicant of the Church, competent to teach the branches of a plain English education, and instruct the children in vocal music; one who has had some experience in teaching preferred. Address H. R., office of the *Church Journal*, No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, QUALIFIED TO teach English and music, desires a situation as resident governess or in a school. The best of City references given and the same required. Address S. H. F., *Times* office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS FOR A STATE ARSENAL.—Sealed proposals will be received until the 5th day of December, at the office of the Commissary General, corner of Elm and White sts., New-York, for the work and materials of a State Arsenal to be erected on the corner of 7th-av. and 35th-st., New-York. The work will be let as a whole or in five separate contracts, viz.: masonry, carpentry, iron, slating, and plumbing; the last to include tinning and gas fitting. Ample security will be required from the contractors, and such as the Commissioners will approve. The contracts will be awarded within three days after the expiration of the time in which the bids are to be received and the person or persons to whom the said contract or contracts are awarded will be required to enter into contract within two days after such award is made by the Commissioners. Plans, specifications and forms and terms of contracts, proposals, &c., may be examined at the office of CLEVELAND & BACKUS BROTHERS, Architects, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 33 Wall-st.
B. F. BRUCE,
FREDERICK TOWNSEND, } Commissioners.
J. H. HOBART WARD,
New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE U. S. ASSAY OFFICE WITH ACID.—Sealed proposals will be received at U. S. Assay Office, New-York, until 10 A. M. of the 12th day of December next, for the supply of Nitric and Sulphuric Acid for one year from the first day of January, 1858, in such quantities and at such times as the undersigned may direct. The Nitric Acid, of which probably not less than five hundred thousand pounds will be required, to be pure, and of the strength of 39° Beaume; the Sulphuric Acid, of which a less amount will be needed, to be Commercial Oil of Vitriol marking 66°. The proposals will state the price per pound at which the bidder will deliver the acid at the Assay Office, and will be indorsed "Proposals for supplying the U. S. Assay Office with Acid." Bidders are invited to attend the opening of the proposals at 12 o'clock M., on the day first above-mentioned.
S. F. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent.
U. S. Assay Office, New-York, Nov. 24, 1857.

A[illegible]—MR. BENJ. MARSH having made an assignment to me on the 3d of September last of all his goods, debts and effects for the benefit of all his creditors, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against him at that date to present the same to me for settlement and all persons indebted to him are requested to pay the amounts due him to me at my office No. 26 Spruce-st.
AUSTIN MELVIN, Assignee.
New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON WORTH MONUMENT will meet in room No. 8 City Hall on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M., to examine the bills rendered for articles furnished the City on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Monument. All persons having claims against the Committee are requested to present their bills on or before TUESDAY the 8th inst., to the Secretary of the Committee, in room No. 8 City Hall.
PETER CRAWFORD, Ch'n. Com. of Arrangements.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,406 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share, paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.
New-York, Oct. 12, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) }
No. 32 Chambers st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF LOOKING-GLASSES, OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.,
By RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.,
At No. 364 Broadway,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$1,000	Terra Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$13,000	Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000	Sacramento City Funded Loan 10 ℔ cent. Bonds.
$2,000	Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division) Bonds.
$1,000	New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
50 shares	Rome and Watertown Railroad.......$100 each
52 shares	Treverton Coal Company.......$100 each
7 shares	Park Bank.......$100 each
25 shares	Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.......$20 each
15 shares	Firemen's Insurance Company.......$17 each
20 shares	Gallatin Fire Insurance Co.......$50 each

Next regular sale TO-MORROW (Thursday.) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other securities every day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers, on commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated, and Dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, part of which has been removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of beds, bedding, mattresses, pailasses, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, lounges, sofas, parlor suites, etageres, &c., &c., &c.

Also, crockery, cutlery, carpets, oil-cloth, silver-plated ware, fancy goods, oil-paintings, &c., &c., &c.

Sale positive. Catalogues ready early this morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 9 and 10, at 10½ o'clock each, at the warerooms, No. 442 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., superb cabinet furniture, all of the most artistic and fashionable styles, equal to any ever offered for sale in this market, consisting of ebony furniture mounted in ormolu, do. inlaid with enameled paintings; superb and elaborately-carved canopy, corner and other etageres, satinwood lined, plate glass, &c., latest French styles; French walnut furniture, extension tables, supported by figures, inclosing their own leaves, a new article; oak and other styles do.; parlor suites, with exquisite artistic carving in rosewood, very superior, worth $1,200 the suite; arm, parlor and other chairs; rosewood secretary and bookcases, mounted in ormolu; ladies' inlaid work tables lined with satinwood; several suits fine parlor furniture in muslin, &c.; French-made mahogany bookcases, secretaries, &c., complete suits of carved oak fancy chairs, covered in satin damask. Can be examined until the day of sale, which will be without reserve.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

GREAT HOLIDAY AUCTION SALE OF superb Paris, Chinese and Japanese fancy goods, fine table cutlery, glass and China ware, silver ware, &c. Also a splendid assortment of ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs, by IRVING & WATKINS, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway. All the goods are of the most costly description and recent importation. This sale affords an excellent opportunity for every one to purchase beautiful holiday presents at very low prices, as the sale is to be positive and peremptory. The rooms will be thrown open to the public for exhibition on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The sale of the furs commences each morning at 10½ o'clock. The fancy goods in the evening at precisely 7½ o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec 9 and 10, at 11 o'clock each day, at the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, and THURSDAY, Dec. 10,
At 11 o'clock each day, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.
A SUPERB COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS—Just received from Europe, comprising about 200 fine pictures of the French, Flemish and Italian schools. Among them will be found the best works of Everdinger, Hondekoeter, Ruysdale, Wouvermans, Van Erp, Williams, Polemburgh, Faber, Van Bomburgh, copies of Rubens and Rembrandt, Benstracter, Snyder, Fanton, Watlean, Decest, Schoulter, Ostade, Verbookhoven, Carnder Jardin, De Witt, Smelts, Dillens, Carpenter, and many other celebrated artists. This beautiful collection will be on exhibition in the gallery three days previous to the sale, and is to be closed without reserve.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—RECEIVER'S SALE OF FURS—By order of the Supreme Court, on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-gallery, No. 5½ Pine-st.—We take pleasure in announcing that the entire balance of stock of elegant made up Furs, of which we sold the first portion last week, will be closed out as above without any reserve. The stock, which was made up for first-class City trade, comprises elegant Russia sable, mink sable, stone martin, Holstein fitch, French sable, royal ermine, river mink, mountain martin, and other large carriage capes, talmas, victorines, tippets, half capes, muffs, cuffs, gloves, mufflers, &c. Also a splendid assortment of sleigh and lap robes. Also, a lot of ladies' fur trunks. Catalogues will be ready early on morning of sale, and we invite the attention of all persons in want of furs to this sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Regular Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. SALE THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A desirable list will be offered, comprising $3,000 New-York State Stocks, by order of the Receiver of East River Bank. Also Firemen's, Hope, Lorillard, Metropolitan, Harmony, New World, and other good Insurance Stocks, together with Continental and Commonwealth Bank, New-York and Virginia Steamship Co., and other desirable securities.

Regular sales of stocks, bonds and business paper every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Special sales on all other days.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., (in addition to the usual assortment,) 70 packages American hardware, damaged at the late fire in Liberty-st.; also, for account of whom it may concern, in good order, part of an extensive stock of saleable builders' hardware, files, &c.; also by order of the assignees, 20 packages assorted American hardware and heavy goods; 150 do. American Spring cutlery; 4 cases guns and pistols; 50 straps sleigh bells, &c. For full particulars see *Courier and Enquirer*.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILKINS & LIVINGSON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 6 Pine-st., near Broadway, an assortment of handsome rosewood and mahogany parlor and bed-room furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of sofas, tête-a-têtes, divans, chairs, etagere, bookcase, pier glasses, pier and centre tables, marble-tops, chandeliers, piano-forte, of fine tone; wardrobes, bedsteads, washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues at their salesroom on the morning of sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF G. B. LENT, Assignee, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock, at Schenck's machinery depôt, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York, all the machinery, stock in trade and property, late of A. L. ACKERMAN, now in said store, consisting of steam engines, Woodworth planers, iron planing machines, lathes, boring machines, belting, &c. Terms cash, in bankable money.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a jobber's stock of boots, shoes and rubbers. The goods are in excellent order, and will be sold without reserve.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—(WEDNESDAY,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st., to the trade, a fine assortment of white granite and common ware, glassware, China tea sets, vases, motto coffees, teas, toys, &c., suitable for the approaching holidays.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

BULBOUS ROOTS—JUST RECEIVED FROM Holland—Hyacinths, Narcisses, Jonquilles, Tulips, Ranonkubs, &c., in lots to suit purchasers, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 675 Broadway, under Lafarge Hotel.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRE, INLAND AND MARINE INSURANCE.—A first-class Insurance Company being about to establish agencies in the various cities and towns of the State of New-York, is prepared to receive applications from parties who may be desirous to act in said capacity; those doing Banking or Exchange business preferred. Address, giving references to parties in the City of New-York, to INSURANCE, Box 3,547, New-York Post-Office.

HAT AND CAP STORE FOR SALE.—ANY person having $4,000 cash capital, can make a good investment in an old-established business in one of the best locations in the City, worth double the money asked. Address FELIX, at this office.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS,
No. 1 Wall-street,
Will receive orders for the sale and purchase of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.
Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.

Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Danl. D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad Company, and of the Bonds of the villages of Manitowoc and Menasha, Wisconsin, will present the same to Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st. Parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the bonds of this Company, except those numbered from one to fifty inclusive, as all others have been surreptitiously obtained; and also against purchasing any of the Village Bonds of the village of Menasha, Wisconsin, numbered from one to twenty six inclusive, as the same were improperly delivered, the Company having received no consideration therefor.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $75,000 OF Bonds issued on the 1st day of June, 1854, by the City of Milwaukee, to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due on the 1st day of December, 1857, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE 1ST proximo, in this City, on Buffalo city six percent. Bonds, Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company's six per cent. Bonds, and also the interest due on the 1st current on San Francisco city seven per cent. School Bonds, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE OUTSTANDING $929,500, of the 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, which were due 1st Nov., ult., will be paid at the Broadway Bank in this City, on and after the 10th inst.
ELI PERRY.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON the Bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 1 Hanover-st., on and after that date.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CHECK, NO. 179, FOR NINETY DOLlars, drawn by Samuel T. Bull, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, on the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, payable at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. Any person finding the same will be liberally rewarded by delivering it to the subscriber, No. 55 Pine-st., New-York.
ISAAC MERRITT, Trustee.

LOST.—ON SABBATH EVENING LAST, AT THE Lecture-Room of the R. D. Church, corner of Amos and Bleecker sts., or its immediate vicinity, a Patent-Lever Silver WATCH. It is prized by the owner on account of his long association with it. The finder, on leaving it with the sexton of said Church, D. GALBRAITH, No. 117 Perry-st., or at No. 116 9th-st., will receive a liberal reward.

LOST—BY A BOY, WHO IS UNABLE TO STAND the loss, between Nos. 18 and 20 Courtlandt-st., TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS, a greater part, if not all, on the Ocean Bank. The finder will receive $5 reward, and the thanks of the loser, by returning it to No. 4 Maiden-lane, CHATILLIER, POMINGO & SPENCE.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL, No. 54 East 13th-st. New Classes are forming, and pupils received on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon, and 3½ o'clock, afternoons. Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening, for gentlemen.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.
This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
California and Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FOUR-STORY STONE-front house, near Madison-square. Price $17,000; mortgage $10,000. A house worth $4,000 to $6,000 in the City or neighborhood, will be taken in exchange. Address with particulars Box No. 1,540 Post-Office.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A SPLENDID HOUSE, JUST FINISHED, opposite Worth's Monument, northeast corner Broadway and 25th-st., on Madison-square, five stories high, with all the modern improvements; situation unsurpassed by any in this City—suitable for a first-class boarding-house. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 383 Broome-st.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET WITH SECOND and third floors, at No. 448 Water-st.; large, well-lighted rooms, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

TO LET—THE NEW BROWN STORE, NO. 15 Beekman-st., will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of January. The building is very substantial and covers the lot, which is full size. Apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, No. 13 Beekman-st.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FARM WANTED—IN PARTIAL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn property. Must be not over 40 miles from New-York, situated on either the line of the Harlem or Hudson River Railroads, well stocked with fruit trees and of extent not exceeding forty acres. Address, by letter or in person, CHARLES F. BLAKE, No. 146 Chambers-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 50 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-1aw2yW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, 1857.
A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—New-York, December 8, 1857. The balance of the increased Capital Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on or before Tuesday, the 22d inst. By order.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the second installment of $25 per share on the new subscription to the stock of the Bank of New-York, payable on the 2d of January next, will not be called for until further notice.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits.
I. T. SMITH, Sec.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTed by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.
WM. WILSON,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER,

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND Places will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 A. M., to take into consideration the subject of employing laboring men on the Central Park at three shillings per day. All parties cognizant of the fact are requested to be present and give their evidence. The Central Park Commissioners are also requested to attend.
WILLIAM WILSON,
Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE subject of purchasing lands on Ward's Island will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M. All parties interested are requested to attend.
WM. WILSON, Chairman Committee.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE WILL meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on Thursday the 10th inst., at 11 A. M., to take into consideration the propriety of constructing lodging-houses for the destitute. The Superintendent and Deputy of the Police are requested to attend.
WM. WILSON, Chairman of Committee.

HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL DELIVer the second lecture of the independent course, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Success and Failure in Life.* Tickets 25 cents.
J. HOWARD, JR., Chairman Lecture Committee.

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK.—Dec. 2, 1857.—An election for three Directors as class 3, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs. J. D. PHILLIPS, HENRY HENDRICKS and N. K. ROSENFELD, whose term of office will expire on that day, will be held in the Committee Room of the Greene-street Synagogue on the 13th inst. Poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 M.
SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Sec'y.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—WILLIAMSBURG—Subject—*Washington a Model for Young Men*, by Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania, in Washington Hall, corner of South 7th and 4th sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock. N. B.—Full course tickets for this and the remaining three Lectures may be had at the door on the evening of the 10th for 50 cents. Single Lecture 25 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—MECHANICS, Club will meet at the Repository No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject—*Steamships*. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Chairman.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED ANNIVERSARY OF the Ladies' Union Aid Society will be held in the Hedding M. E. Church, 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers: Rev. S. D. BROWN, of Central Church, 7th-av.; Rev. J. B. WAKELY, and CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq.

LECTURE ON LONDON.—REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER will deliver his lecture on *London* THIS EVENING, Dec. 9, at 7½ o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner South 2d and 4th sts., Williamsburg, for the benefit of the 9th-st. Mission Sabbath School. Admission 25 cents.

DENTAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF DENTAL Surgeons of New York and vicinity will be held at No. 57 Bond-st., on WEDNESDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$60,	usual price $85
Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$50,	usual price $76
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45,	usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45,	usual price $62
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$35,	usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$25,	usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, four holes jeweled	$20,	usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$20,	usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$28,	usual price $42

Watches exchanged. GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st.,
second-floor, near Broadway.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

$5.—BUSINESS WRITING, &c., EASILY LEARNED.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 609 Broadway, removes all stiffness or trembling, and gives such full command of hand that every student is able to write any style desired, with ease, rapidity and satisfaction. Two $5 seats vacant. Regular terms, $10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE.—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—G. JASSATH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:			LEAVE HAVRE:		
Arago,	Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton,	Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago,	Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago,	Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton,	Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago,	Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago,	Saturday,	M'h. 6.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	M'h. 9.
Fulton,	Saturday,	April 3.	Arago,	Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago,	Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton,	Saturday,	May 29.	Arago,	Tuesday,	June 1.
			Fulton,	Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin	$130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin	75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin	800f
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin	400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.......1857	Wednesday, June 24.......1857
Saturday, July 4.......1857	Wednesday, July 8.......1857
Saturday, July 18.......1857	Wednesday, July 22.......1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.......1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.......1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.......1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.......1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.......1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.......1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.......1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.......1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.......1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.......1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock. The EUROPA will sail on the 23d Dec.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin.......$80 | Second Cabin.......$50
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star, Dec 26.	Satur'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2
Ariel, Sat'y, Jan. 23	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.	

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.......$130 | Second Cabin.......$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 9.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8, to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4, N. R. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
The FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, 19th December.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.
The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order. GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st., Dec. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of December, 1857. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. McLEAN, Sec'y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles,
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.
9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
6¾ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11½ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
This pleasant, simple, and most efficacious vegetable remedy, for purifying the blood, and the cure of scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, may be taken at this season with the greatest benefit by every one. The only caution necessary to be used is to obtain the original and genuine article. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.
Doctor WATSON'S new work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1.

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHŒA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicines. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence, and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 374 Grand-st., and 362 Hudson-st.

N. B.—PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH SEMINAL weakness, induced by early indiscretion or other causes, and ladies suffering from secret debility, address in perfect confidence, your friend, and former fellow-sufferer, C. K. LANGDON, Albany, N. Y.

CORNS! BUNIONS!!—PROF. ALEXANDRE'S Discutient Plaster—a safe, certain and sure cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Sold by all Druggists.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and Female Sexual Weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS EVERY DAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.
With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following

LIST OF PRESENTS.
Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets.
Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.
Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.
Orders from the country executed with dispatch.
Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.
Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and retail store, No. 677 Broadway,
D. W. EVANS, } La Farge Buildings.
J. H. PRESTON.

INVENTORS.—CASILEAR & CO.'S PATENT AGENCY OFFICE.—All business connected with procuring patents promptly executed. For further information, apply to or address CASILEAR & CO., No. 333 Broadway, New-York. United States passports issued.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—JOHN C. BOECKEL vs. FREDERICK A. COE, Charles Wood, Abejah R. Tewkesbury, Mary E. Boeckel, Mary Ann Peck, Benjamin Philipps, Alfred M. Briendage, Ivory Lord, Caroline Gomprecht, Charles Thurston, Thomas F. Sears, Luther A. Hill, John F. Whitney, Thomas Craven, Oliver Cornue, Daniel W. Middleton, Christiana Lippencolt, Adolph Sandreck, Frederick Ruoff, Charles Smith, William S. Brokaw, E. G. Makin, John Morrison, John H. Hazell, Andrew Armstrong, Depyster D. Austin, John and William Dinon, A. Gerald, Cummings Hale, J. Remsen, Wm. P. Robinson, Baruch Rothshild, James Worden, John H. Simmons, O. F. Bachelder, John Ford, James Fitzgerald, Henry Mark, Morris McDonold, Daniel Styles, Richardson Tewkesbury, Samuel T. Tapley, Margaret Ann Adams, William M. King, Gidding M Keyes and Clark M. Sanders, Martha C. Price, James W. Russell, Asa Waterman, J. D. Marse, John Baker, Letitia A. Fleet, administratrix of John G. Fleet deceased, Alfred A. Valentine and William H. Butler, Alfred Roe, John W. Buckmaster, John Cocks, Joseph Agate, Albert Richards and Charles Douchy, William Patrick, John Horan, George W. Stow, George C. Smally and Alfred W. Bartlett, Elisha Bloomer, Edgar F. Peck,—Summons for relief. To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, in the village of Riverhead, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on me at No. 53 Ludlow-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1857.
HORATIO SIMMS, Attorney for Plaintiff.
The complaint herein was filed in the County Clerk's Office at Riverhead on the 27th day of October, 1857.
HORATIO SIMMS, Attorney for Plaintiff.
n4-1aw6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—JACOB MILLER, PLAINtiff, against JAMES McGUIRE, Elizabeth McGuire his wife, John Deane and Otelia Deane his wife, William Eagle, Ezekiel Cornish, Seth Rodda, John Tompkins, John Edwards, Henry Odgers, the New-York White Soap Stone Company, Thomas McElrath, President Nassau Bank, William Peters, James Mulligan, James O'Brien, James Smallie, Peter Bowne, Catherine Gillen, Andrew Ferry, P. Conlan, Philip McCabe, William Barry and Thomas Smith, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on this 11th day of November, 1857, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1857.
NELSON SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
n25-1aw6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—STEPHEN M. GLADWIN against E. R. ROBERTSON, JOHN ROBERTSON, and —— COOK.—Summons for a money demand on contract. Com. not served. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars and four cents, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, Oct. 23, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n11-1aw6wW*

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—DOROTHEA FOSTER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FOSTER, defendant.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To JOSEPH FOSTER, the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in the city of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 53 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1857.
ZITZ & KAPP, Plaintiffs' Att'ys.
s23-1aw12W* No. 53 Liberty-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FAIRWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the dwelling of WILLIAM H. FAIRWEATHER, No. 443 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 28, 1857.
SUSAN FAIRWEATHER, Administratrix.
WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, Administrator.
jy29-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ROPKE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of JAMES GRIDLEY, No. 59 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated July 13, 1857.
CAROLINE ROPKE,
jy15-1aw6mW* Administratrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HART, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Flanley, No. 1,002 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1857.
M. T. BRENAN, } Executors.
jy22-1aw6mW* JOHN FLANLEY,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. E. KLUGKIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1857.
JOHN P. KOHL, } Executors.
o7-1aw6mW* CARL STRUVER,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES REILLY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of FRANCIS KELLY, No. 282 Pacific-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857.
FRANCIS KELLY, } Executors.
o14-1aw6mW* PHILIP REILLY,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN Y. VAN TUYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 168 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 10, 1857.
n11-1aw6mW* BENJ. S. VAN TUYL, Administrator.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN C. VAN DEUSEN, of the township of South Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months,—Dated Oct. 9, 1857.
n25-1aw3wW*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that HENRY C. HIGGINS, of the city of Newark, County of Essex, State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months. AUGUSTUS HILL.
n20-1aw3wW*

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!
SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers,
No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1855, 1856, and 1857! The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, BUT little used, in fine order, made by T. Gilbert & Co., cost $325, will be sold for $225. Second-hand pianos lower than ever. New pianos at prices to insure a sale. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE of unsurpassed tone, warranted, will be sold at an immense deduction for cash. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

Meeting of the Democratic General Committee.

They Condemn the Expulsion of Sickles and Gunther, and Adjourn Sine Die.

MAYOR WOOD'S DELEGATION DEFEATED.

A MAN SHOT.

The Democratic General Committee met last night, at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of receiving and acting upon the list of the Committee for 1858. Trouble of a serious character was anticipated, and consequently there was a large outside attendance, and a considerable Police force in the side rooms and in the dining-saloon, besides a number who stood guard at the door of the Committee-room. Shortly after 7½ o'clock Mr. COOPER took the Chair, and the Committee appointed to examine and report upon the credentials of those claiming to be the members of the Committee of '58, was called upon to report.

Marshal RYNDERS, the Chairman of the Committee, stated that there were no contested seats with the exception of those in the Ninth Ward. There was a contest between two Wood men, both claiming to have been elected. The contestants were the Alderman Brisley delegation and that of Henry H. Morange.

Alderman Brisley's was the favorite of Mayor WOOD, and he had made what he considered all the arrangements necessary to secure his election. Marshal RYNDERS, however, reported in favor of the Morange delegation, leaving that of Brisley to a minority report. It was soon evident that the majority report would be received and accepted, and then there were many motions, and calls for ayes and noes upon them, for the purpose of "staving off" action. The first motion was to refer the whole subject to the SMALL portion of the Committee, which was lost, as was a motion to reconsider. Then followed a motion to adopt the minority report, which was also lost, under the previous question.

The motion to adopt the majority report, presented by Marshal RYNDERS, in favor of MORANGE, was then carried, under the previous question, by a vote of 49 to 43. A result which greatly annoyed Mayor WOOD and his friends. The Committee for 1858 was then passed upon and recognized, without opposition.

That question settled, the question of the regularity of the proceedings of the former meeting in which Messrs. SICKLES and GUNTHER were expelled, came up for consideration.

Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED, the counsel to the Corporation, rose and said: Mr. Chairman, it will doubtless be in the recollection of the members of the General Committee, that at its meeting on Thursday last, a preamble and resolutions were adopted by a bare majority vote, purporting to expel Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES and C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., from their seats in this body. It will also be recollected that before that vote was taken, I had the honor to present certain views which I entertained touching the constitutional power as well as the propriety of such action, and that I labored unsuccessfully to show that by the Constitution and by-laws such action must be for some cause contemplated, either by the organic law or by some prescribed rule adopted for the governance of the Convention. I also urged that it required two-thirds of all the members elected to expel a member, and that especially in the cases under consideration there was nothing upon which the committee could legitimately act, because the gentlemen sought to be expelled had in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and By-Laws—Mr. SICKLES because of his congressional engagements at Washington, and Mr. GUNTHER on account of illness in his family—resigned their membership, and their places were then actually and duly filled. The excitement of that occasion will long hold a distinguished place in the annals of fierce and angry discussion, and if the results to which it gave rise were not marked by extraordinary and ill-judged legislation, we might all desire not to recur to it now. The interval which has elapsed has furnished chance for deliberate retrospection. I have reviewed carefully the opinions I then advanced, and am confirmed in my view of their justice and constitutional correctness. It is becoming and necessary that we should undo the wrong, and it will be perceived that by the preamble and resolutions which I shall presently proceed to offer, I contemplate such action to-night as shall save us from stultification. I desire to be right on the record upon such a question as this, and desire this Committee to place their action upon an intelligent and sound basis.

It is proper for me to say before reading the resolutions, that although they impeach the official conduct of Mr. WILSON SMALL, who presided upon the occasion, it is not intended to convey any intimation against his fairness. My personal relations with that gentleman have been of an agreeable character, and a sense of imperative duty, and a regard to the rights of absentees alone induce me to offer the resolutions. In my judgment they ought to receive the support of this Committee. They appeal strongly to the intelligence and fairness of its members, and I hope I do not mistake the character of this body when I anticipate that they will receive the decided approval of this Democratic General Committee.

He then presented the following, which were adopted by a vote of 51 ayes to 13 nays:

Whereas, At the last meeting of the Committee, letters from Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, of the Third Ward, and C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., of the Eighteenth, until then members of this Committee, resigning their seats, with certificates in due form of the appointment of other Democrats as their successors, were presented to one of the Secretaries, whereupon Messrs. SICKLES and GUNTHER ceased to be members, and the names of the gentlemen appointed as their successors should have been entered upon the roll, according to the regular and established usage in such cases; and

Whereas, Instead thereof, the letter of Mr. SICKLES was presented and read to the General Committee, in violation of its usages, and in utter disregard of the principles of fairness and courtesy, for the purpose of laying the foundation for resolutions to expel Messrs. SICKLES and GUNTHER, which would otherwise have been out of order, and could not have been considered; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding the fact that Messrs. SICKLES and GUNTHER had ceased to be members of this Committee, a resolution was introduced expelling them therefrom, which received the votes of a majority of the members present; and

Whereas, WILSON SMALL, Esq., who was then acting as Chairman, in utter violation of the by-laws of this Committee, of the compact by which the present General Committee was formed as a consolidated Committee, representing the entire Democratic Party of this City, and of the rights of the several members of this Committee, and in utter disregard of the fact that he, himself, had decided that Mr. GUNTHER was not a member, and had directed the name of his successor to be entered upon the roll of the Committee, and that successor was then present and voting, declared that the said resolution was adopted; therefore

Resolved, That the said decision of WILSON SMALL was a violation of the by-laws of this Committee, and of the rights of its members, and is therefore condemned by this Committee.

Just as Mr. COOPER, who was in the Chair, was about to put the question, Mayor WOOD asked if the previous question had been called.

The Chairman said he had heard no call for it.

Mayor WOOD said that was all he wanted to know.

WILSON SMALL refused to vote on the resolutions, and said he would not answer the miserable tirade of the gentleman from the Twenty-first, (BUSTEED,) as he considered it a personal attack.

Mr. BUSTEED said I forgive your personalities—they are as vulgar as they are offensive.

As has been stated, the resolutions were carried by a very large majority.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, (the Postmaster,) then moved that a Committee of six be appointed to settle the financial matters of the out-going Committee, which was carried, and the Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

A MAN SHOT.

A young man named WOODS was shot in an affray, in the bar-room, whilst the Committee were in deliberation. WOODS resides in the Thirteenth Ward, and is employed as a laborer in one of the public stores. Whilst sitting in a chair, two or three fellows came up to him, asked him if his name was CARPENTER, and on being told to the contrary, declared that he lied, and "pitched in" instanter. WOODS showed fight; a "set-to" followed, and he was beaten to the ground. Two shots were fired at him when fallen. One took effect in his left shoulder, the ball passing down the back and lodging in the muscular tissue between two ribs. The assailants fled. WOOD arose and ran towards the bar, some of the police, who were in attendance during the evening, rushed up from the basement where they had been regaling themselves, and clubbed him, laying open his skull in three places. The attacking party quietly escaped. WOODS was then taken into the room off the bar; a surgeon was sent for, and an unsuccessful effort was made to extract the ball. The room was so crowded as to retard the surgical examination. The wounded man was removed by his friends to an upper room, where he now remains. The affray produced an intense excitement.

It was freely stated among the crowd that WOODS had been mistaken for a man named FERRIS, a prominent politician in the Thirteenth Ward, well known as the proprietor of the Essex House, corner of Essex and Grand streets. It was impossible to learn from the persons present the names of WOODS' assailants, One of them, however, is supposed to be a man called GLASSEY, and the party is said to have been under the command of a fellow under the *nom de plume* of "Cockroach," a leading shoulder-hitter, recently pardoned off "the Island."

The difficulty is said to have been of a purely personal nature. That WOODS must have been unpopular is obvious from the fact that no persons present at the affray acknowledged any acquaintance with the individuals by whom the outrage was perpetrated, though they must have been well known. This inference is strengthened by the fact that when the assailants first addressed WOODS and challenged him to fight, he refused, on the ground that he had "no show here." The wound is not considered dangerous.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

Important from the Utah Expedition.

DISPATCHES FROM COL. JOHNSTON—DETERMINATION OF GOVERNOR CUMMING TO ENTER SALT LAKE CITY—A SKIRMISH WITH THE MORMONS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

An express passed through this city yesterday for Washington, with dispatches from Colonel JOHNSTON.

The *Republican* received letters this morning from the army to Nov. 3d. The Mormons had run off six hundred cattle in sight of Colonel ALEXANDER's camp, near Hams Fork, Green River. At the date of the letter it was supposed that Colonel JOHNSTON had concentrated his forces with ALEXANDER, and that in a fortnight from that time Colonel COOK's command would be with them. They expected to winter on Henry's Fork, Green River.

There was a good deal of suffering from want of provisions and clothing, and the horses were giving out from want of forage.

Governor CUMMING and the other territorial officers were determined to get into Salt Lake City if possible. The Mormons were determined on resistance to either the military or civil officers.

A skirmish had taken place between Col. ALEXANDER's troops and the Mormons, and three or four of the latter were captured.

The Bay State Mills and Lawrence, Stone & Co.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The stockholders of the Bay State Mills held a meeting to-day, to investigate the affairs of that corporation in connection with LAWRENCE, STONE & Co.

Mr. KUHN, the newly appointed treasurer, made a financial statement.

Mr. F. B. CROWINGSHIELD asked how much had been embezzled, and when the embezzlement commenced.

Mr. KUHN replied that it began some two years ago, and he supposed the amount was $500,000. The way it has been done is by mixing up the accounts. The money has been taken indiscriminately, to pay any debts that may accrue.

To a further inquiry Mr. KUHN stated that the amount was owed the Corporation by LAWRENCE, STONE & Co.

After further discussion, during which considerable excitement was manifested, the following gentlemen were appointed an Investigating Committee, to report as early as practicable: Messrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, Chas. P. Curtis, Geo. W. Lyman, Peter T. Homer and Richard S. Fay, Jr.

Mysterious Case in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

On Sunday afternoon FRANK S. MCCLURE went into the store of BEATTIE & ANDERSON, for the purpose of talking over business matters with Mr. BEATTIE. About an hour afterwards, MCCLURE was seen to fall from the door of the building to the sidewalk. When picked up, it was found that his skull was fractured. He died on Monday night. Before the Coroner's Jury, BEATTIE testified that after parting with MCCLURE in the store, he returned to the counting-room; he heard a noise at the door, and going there, found MCCLURE lying on the sidewalk; his supposition was, that in passing out the door, the deceased caught his foot in something, which threw him to the sidewalk, causing his injuries. BEATTIE was arrested last evening on the affidavit of SAMUEL MITCHELL, accusing him of the murder of MCCLURE by striking him on the head with an iron bar, and was held to bail in $4,000. The parties are well known and highly respectable.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The Legislature has fixed on Thursday, the 10th inst., for the election of a Senator to succeed Mr. HUNTER.

Murder near Wilkesbarre, Pa.

EASTON, Pa., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

An aged German, named MATHIAS, owner of a tavern near Wilkesbarre, on the Turnpike road, was found dead in a well to-day, with large stones chained to his body. Marks of violence were discovered on his head. An employe has been arrested as the supposed murderer.

Settlement of the Central Ohio Railroad Difficulty.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

A dispatch received from Benwood, last night, states the difficulty on the Central Ohio Railroad has been settled. The Company are paying off the employes at Zanesville this afternoon. The regular transit of freight will not be interrupted.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The trains on the Central Ohio Railroad commenced running as usual to-day. The employes were paid yesterday.

Sentence of Nichols for Forgery of Barnum's Name.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

E. T. NICHOLS was sentenced to-day to six years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for forging P. T. BARNUM's name in 1855.

News from the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The *Democrat* learns that news has been received at Fort Leavenworth, from MAJOR's and RUSSELL's trains, that the Government animals were dying in great numbers on the Plains.

Colonel HOFFMAN, from Fort Laramie last October, arrived here on Sunday night, but he brings no news of the Utah expedition.

The Superintendence of Albany County Penitentiary.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

At a joint meeting of the Recorder of the City and the Board of Supervisors held to-day LOUIS D. PILSBURRY was unanimously reappointed Superintendent of the Albany County Penitentiary for the next three years.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SHIP EVA DOROTHEA.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The ship *Eva Dorothea*, GATGEAR, from Bremen, bound to Baltimore, is ashore near Cape Henry. She had on board 260 passengers, who, with the crew, were saved. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

LOSS OF THE SHIP NATIONAL.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The ship *National*, of Bath, Capt. BOYD, from New-Orleans for Havre, was totally lost (no date) near Havana. Her crew were saved. The *National* had a cargo of tallow and cotton—3,300 bales of the latter, which was insured in New-York and France. She was a nearly new ship, of 1,066 tons, and belonged to Capt. BERRY and others, of Bath.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The United States mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 12 o'clock last evening.

The Weather.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The weather here is mild and pleasant.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

It is raining here this evening. The weather is mild.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The Canadian Steamship Company's screw steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Baltic* at New-York.

Detention of the U. S. Steamship Powhattan.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

A slight accident, yesterday, to the United States steam-frigate *Powhattan* detains her five miles below here. President PIERCE and lady are on board. The damage will be repaired, and she will probably proceed to sea to-morrow.

The Erie Canal.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The weather here is mild. The Erie Canal remains open and the boats are moving through it freely.

Cangemi Sentenced to be Hung.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Mitchell, Davies and Clerke.

The Court-room was crowded yesterday morning long before the time of opening, it being believed that the Judges would overrule the exceptions taken on the two previous occasions by the prisoner's counsel. Cangemi, on being brought into Court, appeared more agitated than usual. At 11 o'clock their Honors took their seats upon the Bench, and after further arguments in favor of the points raised on Monday, by Messrs. Ashmead and Blankman, and a reply by the District-Attorney, Judge MITCHELL stated that the Court had given the exceptions the greatest consideration, and had decided that they could not be sustained. It therefore only remained for the Court to pronounce sentence on the prisoner.

Cangemi was then brought in front of the bench, behind the table occupied by the lawyers, and an interpreter was sworn to translate to him, from English into Italian, the remarks of the Court in passing sentence.

Mr. Vandervoort then addressed Cangemi as follows, the interpreter translating as he proceeded:

Michael Cangemi, you may remember that you heretofore have been indicted for a certain murder and felony by you done and committed. Upon such indictment you have been arraigned, and pleaded Not Guilty, and put yourself on the country for trial, which country has found you Guilty. What have you now to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced against you according to law?

Cangemi, turning to the interpreter, replied in Italian, that he was innocent of the charge, that all the witnesses who appeared against him had perjured themselves, and that they had been hunted up by the police and butchers of the City. He had no more to say. He was ignorant of the charge.

Judge DAVIES then proceeded to sentence Cangemi, desiring the interpreter to translate his remarks sentence by sentence. He said:

Michael Cangemi, you have been indicted by the Grand Inquest of the City and County of New-York, for the willful murder of Eugene Anderson, on the morning of July 19, 1857. On being arraigned, you pleaded Not Guilty to the charge, and demanded a trial. That trial you have had. Your generous countrymen rallied to your support in this your hour of great necessity, and stood by you to see that you had a fair trial, and every opportunity of proving your innocence. The Court assigned you distinguished counsel, who devoted themselves without fee or reward to your defence, with untiring zeal and marked ability. Every facility has been given you to procure witnesses in your behalf, and the expenses have been borne by the counsel. An intelligent Jury, almost selected by yourself, have listened with patience and attention to every plea urged by you, and to every circumstance suggested by your astute and vigilant counsel in your behalf, to establish your innocence. All the testimony thus adduced, as well for you as against you, they have calmly considered and solemnly weighed. The good character you have maintained as well in the land of your nativity as in that of your adoption had been taken into consideration; and were the charge against you a doubtful one, it would have operated preponderatingly in your favor. But, notwithstanding, the jury have found you guilty, and in that result the Court thinks it proper to say that it entirely concurs. The offence of which you have been found guilty is the most heinous known to our laws. You have not only taken the life of a human being, but that of a public officer while engaged in the discharge of his duties, and while seeking to arrest you for a crime you were then engaged in perpetrating. You not only struck down a fellow-citizen, but a minister of the law, armed for its defence and entitled to its protection. To save yourself from punishment for the crime which you had committed, you took his life, thereby committing another and a greater crime, whereby your life has become forfeited to that State whose officer and citizen he was. The violated laws demand the guilty shall receive punishment, and it remains for the Court to pronounce that judgment which the law has made its duty to award. Your time in this world is short, and the Court admonishes you not to indulge in the vain hope of reprieve. It is your solemn duty, therefore, to spend the little of life remaining to you in fit preparation for another, and to seek forgiveness for all your sins from your offended God, whose laws you have violated. Such ministers of religion as you may select, will attend you whenever desired, and will administer such consolation as their holy religion imparts to one in your condition. It is to be hoped that with deep contrition you will seek such aid and prepare for the great change which so soon awaits you.

The sentence of the Court is, that you be remanded to the City prison, and that you be there detained until Friday the 15th day of January next, and on that day, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., you be hanged by the neck till you be dead, and may God, through the merits of His Son, have mercy upon your soul!

Cangemi shed some tears during the delivery of the Judge's address, and the concluding sentence. His face was deeply flushed, and he evidently repressed an outbreak of emotion by a violent effort. When the Judge had ceased, he spoke in Italian apart with the interpreter, but his remarks were not translated to the Court. He was then delivered over to the custody of the Sheriff in due form, and the vast crowd that had attended the proceedings gradually dispersed.

The 15th of January, the day appointed for his execution, is the day fixed for the execution of the boy-murderer, James Rodgers.

[Advertisement.]

THE TOPMOST TILE.—This is not the steeple of St. Peter's, at Rome, but it can be seen, and is on sale at the great hatter's, (KNOX,) corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, whose fashionable Fall chapeaux, or gentlemen's hats, surpass anything produced this season, for beauty and excellence of finish. They are as cheap as beautiful.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY's Pills must eventually banish mineral preparations from the repertory of medical science. They act more powerfully than any other known remedy upon the stomach, the liver, the blood, and the pulmonary system, and restore the vigor of the internal organs, while relieving them of obstructions.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—FREDERICK'S Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once, at his magnificent temple of art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great rush is being made to this favorite theatre every night to witness the grand military pageant drama of "The Revolt in India, or the Fall of Delhi." It is to be repeated this evening, and with it that powerful drama in 4 acts of the "Carpenter of Rouen." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mrs. H. S. NICHOLS, Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, the American Acrobats, and the whole force of the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES,—From their pleasant taste and handsome appearance are readily taken by children; they quickly eradicate worms, giving instant relief to the sufferer, and require no after cure. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Phrenology applied to home-training, self-culture, and choice of pursuits, will be the subject of the lecture this evening at Bleecker Buildings. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC PAINS CEASE
When J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is applied,
Because it imparts Electro-Magnetism.
For Sale at No. 16 State-street, and by all
Druggists, at 50 cents a bottle.
Testimonials from GEO. LAW, Esq., SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., ROBERT B. COLEMAN, Esq., and from many other prominent persons.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Cured by wearing an oiled silk Plaster
Moistened with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
Plasters, 25 cts.; Olive Tar, 50 cts. a bottle,
At No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists.
Testimonials from ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and many other prominent persons.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 8.

$1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '62	102	10	N. H. & H. R. R.	113
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	84	100	Reading R.R. ...stwk	53
3,000	Missouri St. 6s	78¼	100	do ...s7	53
2,000	do	78½	600	do ...s10	53
7,000	do	79	600	do	53
3,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70	68	20	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	33¼
8,000	Kentucky St. 6s	100	130	do	32½
10,000	N. Car St. 6s.b4	87	50	do ...b3	33
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	99	20	New-Jersey R. R.	120
2,000	do ...b3	100	70	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	19½
4,000	Erie R. Bds., '75	40	100	do ...b30	20
11,500	Ill. C. R. Bonds	82	250	do	19¾
3,000	do	81¾	100	do ...b30	19¾
63	Union Bank	101	115	Mi. S. & N. Ia. pref. st.	33
30	Hanover Bank	78	24	Panama Railroad	93
130	National Bank	98½	100	Illinois Central R.	90
120	Am. Ex. Bank	90	50	do ...s30	88
70	Del. & H. C. Co. p & c	100	50	do ...s30	88½
20	Penn. Coal Co.	60	100	Cleve. & Toledo ...b5	43½
15	Pacific M. S. Co.	68¾	300	do ...s10	43
50	do	69	100	do ...s30	42¾
25	Cum. Coal Co.	9½	100	do ...b10	43
25	Bruns. C. L. Co.	4	00	do ...b60	43
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R. s10	75	50	Galena & Chic. R.R.	73
50	do ...opg	75¼	24	do	73¼
50	do ...opg	75½	100	do	73¼
400	do ...s15	75	5	do	73¼
200	do ...s30	75	10	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	73¼
100	do ...b t w	75¼	50	do ...s10	74
205	do	75¼	180	do	75
22	do	75¼	50	do ...b30	75
100	Erie R R ...s10	18	50	do ...s7	74½
250	do	18¼	50	do ...s10	75
100	do ...b30	18¼	50	do ...s10	74½
270	do	18¼	185	La C. & Mill. R. R.	11½
50	do ...s10	18¼	400	do	11¼
45	do	18	91	do	11½
50	do	18¼	277	do	11
100	do ...s10	17¾	50	Canton Co.	17½
100	do ...s3	17¾			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of bonds and stocks were also made by S. DRAPER:

$2,000 California 7s ... Int. added	63¼
$1,000 New-York and Harlem R. 7s. Int. added	66½
$1,000 New-York and Harlem R. ... Int. added	66
$2,000 Missouri 6s ... Int. added	76
10 shares New-York Central R.R.	74½
10 shares Bank of New-York	95½
5 shares Bank of Commonwealth	77½
7 shares Phenix Bank	93½
80 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	88
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	83¼
10 shares North River Fire Ins. Co.	137
30 shares Gebhard Fire Ins. Co.	80
100 shares Nicaragua Transit Co.	$1
20 shares Treverton Coal Co.	10
1,200 shares Melville Gold Mining Co.	$13
10 shares Rome & Watertown R.R.	44
Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:	
$1,000 Milwaukee & Beloit R. R. 8s ... Flat	17
$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. 7s ... Flat	7
$2,000 Cleve., Pains. & Ash. 7s. Int. add.	73¼@73½
$2,000 Sacra. City 8 ₱ cent. B. of 1863 Int. added	60½
$3,000 Terra H. & Alton R. 1st. M. 7s. Int. add.	61½
$3,000 Brooklyn City 6s ... Int. add.	88
$5,000 Tennessee 6s ... Int. add.	81
25 shares Erie R. R.	17½
5 shares American Exchange Bank	90½
4 shares Park Bank	81½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	85	50	Harlem R. R.	8½
8,000	Missouri St. 6s	78½	100	Ill Central R'd ...s3	89
1,000	Te.He.&Al.1st m.	61	50	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.R.	74
1,000	Te.He.&Al.2d m.	51	30	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	32¼
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	68	20	do	32½
21	Del. & Hd. Can Co.	100	25	La Crosse & Mil.RR.	11
25	Penn. Coal Co.	60	110	do	10¾
40	Pacific Mail St Co.	68½	50	do ...b30	11
50	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	9½	100	N. Y. Cent. R. ...opg	74¾
100	Erie Railroad	17¼	37	Hudson River R.R.	19½
50	do	17	10	Panama R'd	92½
100	do ...b3	17¼			

TUESDAY, Dec. 8—P. M.

The financial views of the President of the United States, in his Message to Congress to-day, are in favor of a compulsory bankrupt law applicable to moneyed Corporations, and in favor of a reform in the bank note currency of the country by abolishing all bills of circulation under $20, to be followed by a subsequent restriction to $50. This last measure he commends to the individual States of the Union, as being within their peculiar province. He gratulates the country on the working of the Sub-Treasury through the recent panic, and is opposed to the creation of any other form of national bank. The Secretary of the Treasury, in the annual report from his department, which also went to Congress to-day, reaffirms the recommendation of the President for a compulsory bankrupt law, which he would apply to banks and railways, and also with reference to the abolition of circulating notes under $20. He adds, by way of recommendation to the States, that the Independent Treasury system, separating their finances from the banks, should be generally introduced. He takes great pride in pointing to the action of the Independent Treasury through the late crisis, and to the fact that, unlike the case of 1837, the Government was enabled not only to keep its own finances free from complication with the banking movement, but to extend relief in the shape of specie disbursements in the extremest need of the banks.

The Ways and Means of the Treasury for the current fiscal year are brought to a very close balance in the Secretary's statement, the disbursements using up the balance from the previous year and all the revenues which may, in the present condition of the Import trade, be reasonably calculated on. These, at the outside, are stated at $75,389,934, while the essential expenditure is set down at $74,963,058. And in view of the contingencies attending the Customs revenue for the next seven months, (to the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1858,) and the probability that the Government expenditure may exceed the estimates, the Secretary very properly asks for the immediate authority to employ Treasury Notes, not exceeding the sum total of *twenty million dollars*. This authority, we have no question, will be freely voted, and the probability is that at least one-half, if not the whole issue suggested, will find circulation at a nominal interest, thus relieving the Government of the necessity of creating a loan, and the expense of paying for the temporary exercise of its high credit, in anticipation of revenue. It is only fair to anticipate that this first report of Secretary COBB will make a favorable impression on the country. His recommendations in regard to the Ways and Means of the Department, and the policy of leaving the new Tariff undisturbed, until its operation on the revenue can be fairly tested, are straightforward and practical, and the document altogether is less encumbered by new schemes of finance, and novel modes of reform in the currency, than might have been anticipated in the present condition of the country. On the last-named subject there is not the slightest attempt at interference with the rights of the States, while there is no shrinking from the Constitutional obligation imposed on the Federal Government to provide a general bankrupt law, for dealing with the abuses of moneyed corporations. The Secretary seeks all other reform in the Currency and Exchanges, and in the restraint of the abuses of Credit, through the example of the Independent Treasury, and the probability is that public sentiment is now prepared to see this example enforced to the full measure of the authority of the General Government.

There was increased activity in the Bullion market and in select bills of Exchange to-day, for the mail by the *Africa*. The engagements of Gold, by noon on Wednesday, will probably count up $1,750,000, about the same as by the *Atlantic* on Saturday last. There was a little more favor shown to 60-day Sterling, of choice names, on account of the prospect held out in the news by the *Baltic* of lower rates of discount in London. As much as 109¼@109½ was paid in particular instances, though the whole range may be called 108½@109½. There is a considerable amount of commercial exchange offered, for which the bankers refuse to name a buying price until further accounts are received of the markets abroad for our great staples. This difficulty will probably be overcome in a week or two. The business on France was done at 5.27½@5.20 at 60 days, and 5.12½@5.10 at sight. English Gold Coin brought $4 90@$4 91 for sovereigns; French, $3 85@$3 86½ for Napoleons; American Coin 100½@100⅝ per cent.

The Stock Market opened a little stronger in the forenoon than on Monday, but the dealings through the day were not important in amount, and the closing prices in the afternoon were not so good as yesterday. New-York Central, 74¼; Erie, 17¼; Illinois Central, 89@88; Panama, 92½; Rock Island, 74; Missouri Sixes, 78½, and Illinois Central Bonds, 81½. The general market left off dull.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $57,060; paid, $21,889, and held at the close, $3,834,757.

Messrs. THOMPSON, MORSE & Co., quote Currency Land Warrants, &c., this week, as follows:

	₱ cent. dis.		₱ cent. dis.
N. Y. State Cur.	—@ ¼	Baltimore	3¼@ 4
New-England	—@ ¾	Interior Md	4¼@ 5
East Jersey	¼@ ¾	Delaware	2½@ 2¾
West Jersey	2½@ 2¾	Ohio, Ind., Ky. Mo.	2½@ 2¾
Rhode Island	3 @ 3½	Ills. and Wis.	7 @ 8
Philadelphia	2¼@ 2½	Other S. and W.	2 @ 7
Interior Penn.	4 @ 4½	Canada	1¼@1½
	Buying Price.		Selling Price.
Eng. Gd. ₱ £.	$4 83@$4 86	Eng. Gd. ₱ £.	$4 86@$4 90
Bk. Eng. Notes	$—@$4 83	Bk. Eng. Notes	$—@$4 88

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying Price.		Selling Price.
40 acres	$0 85	40 acres	$0 85
80 acres	75	80 acres	80
120 acres	66	120 acres	70
160 acres, mar. firm'r.	76	160 acres, mar. firm'r.	80

The value of the exports of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week ending to-day, is $1,184,950, against $1,903,268 the week ending Dec. 6, last year.

The bills of the Hudson River Bank are redeemed at par at the Metropolitan Bank.

The Schedule of Bank Capitals in this City has been revised at the Clearing-House, and the following are the present active sums employed by each Bank:

New-York	$2,568,875	Chatham	$450,000
Manhattan	2,050,000	Peoples'	412,500
Merchants'	2,071,637	North America	1,000,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	Hanover	1,000,000
Union	1,500,000	Irving	500,000
America	2,878,325	Metropolitan	3,921,000
Phenix	1,800,000	Citizens'	400,000
City	1,000,000	Nassau	750,000
Tradesmen's	800,000	Market	1,000,000
Fulton	600,000	St Nicholas	711,000
Chemical	300,000	Shoe & Leather	1,451,000
Merchants' Ex.	1,235,000	Corn Exchange	1,000,000
National	1,434,187	Continental	2,000,000
Butch. & Drovers'	800,000	Commonwealth	750,000
Mech. & Traders'	400,000	Oriental	330,000
Greenwich	200,000	Marine	650,000
Leather Manuf's	600,000	Atlantic	400,000
Seventh Ward	590,000	Imp. & Traders'	1,465,075
State	2,000,000	Park	2,000,000
Am. Exchange	4,724,475	Artisans'	600,000
Commerce	8,317,680	Dry Dock	200,000
Broadway	1,000,000	N. Y. Exchange	130,000
Ocean	1,000,000	Bull's Head	173,300
Mercantile	1,000,000	N. Y. Co.	200,000
Pacific	422,700		
Republic	2,000,000	Total	$64,658,445

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

Our last advices were of 30th November. The leading feature of the week has been great irregularity in prices and in the movements of Stocks. The uneasiness felt on account of the news expected from Europe has dampened the spirit of, and caused an abatement in the activity which had characterized the preceding week. The decrease of activity has been more marked in State Stocks than in Railroad Shares, but the considerable falling off in the receipts of most Railroads has contributed to the decline which the Shares of some of these have suffered. Nevertheless, the continued abundance of money unemployed in commerce, has prevented a general downward movement, and the European news to 25th November, received yesterday, although far from being brilliant, is considered more encouraging, and has rather strengthened the Stock Market. Notwithstanding the exportation of $1,808,750 in Specie during the week, the metallic reserve of our Banks has increased, reaching the unprecedented figure of $26,069,832, and the liquidation of balances between the Banks, which, since the suspension had been made exclusively in the notes of the interior Banks of this State, admitted as circulation, begins to be made again, for the greater part, in specie. The country Banks are gradually retiring their circulation, and smoothing the way for a future resumption of specie payments, both for themselves and for the City banks. State Stocks—Transactions have been very moderate in these. Missouris have declined 1c.; New-Yorks are steady, as well as Tennessee 6's; Ohio 6's, long, have risen 1½; Kentucky 6's have advanced 1. and California 7's about 1½ ₱ cent. City Bonds—A few Chicago 6's and Brooklyn 6's were done without change in price. Railroad Bonds—Illinois Centrals have been rather active, but have declined 5 ₱ cent. Some Galena and Chicago 2d Mortgage were done at from 79@80. Some Milwaukee and Mississippi 1st Mortgage, 3d Section, at 75, and some Michigan Central 1st Mortgage at from 82½@83. The various issues of the Erie Railroad have been inactive, without marked change in prices. Railroad Shares—The following have given rise to a moderate business, closing as follows: Erie at a rise of 1½; Reading at a decline of 1¾; New-York Central at an advance of ½; Michigan Southern of 2½; and Cleveland and Toledo without alteration; Chicago and Rock Island, and Galena and Chicago, with limited transactions, have fallen 4 and 6 ₱ cent. respectively. Money continues easy, at from 6@7 ₱ cent. for loans on call. Paper out of Bank is done only with great circumspection, at from 12@18 ₱ cent. Foreign Exchanges are rather inactive, Specie being shipped to considerable extent. Principal transactions on London 108½@109½, on Paris 5.27½ to 5.21¼.

DECOPPET & CO.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 15,837 bbls. Flour; 2,157 bushels and 1,988 bags Wheat; 4,300 bushels Rye; 10,684 bushels Barley; 132 bags Barley Malt; 1,573 bushels Oats; 3,246 pkgs. Provisions; 690 bbls. Whisky; and 18 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Dull and drooping. Pearls, $6 25@$6 37½; Pots, $6 62½@$6 75, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Dull and somewhat nominal, with only very small lots reported sold, including Middling Upland at 11c.@11¼c., and do. Gulf at 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔. Stock of Cotton on hand, not cleared, at New-Orleans, Dec. 1, 216,582 bales.

FISH—Quiet at former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is plenty. The demand is good, mainly for home use. Sales 12,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 60@$4 70
Extra State	4 80@ 5 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 60@ 4 70
Superfine Ohio	4 70@ 4 80
Fancy Ohio	4 80@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 25@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 90@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50@ 8 00

Canadian is quiet and drooping. Sales 650 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 65@$6 30 ₱ bbl. Southern continues plenty and heavy. Sales 1,500 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 10@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand a old prices—$3 30@$4 35 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat unaltered. Sales 21,000 bushels, including Red Canadian club, at $1 06; poor to prime White Southern, at $1 23½@$1 46; good to prime Red do., at $1 20@$1 24, and damaged Southern at $1 04 ₱ bushel. Corn is dull and declining. Sales 22,000 bushels, at 81c. for old mixed Western in store; 83c. for old Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 63c.@70c. for new Yellow and White ₱ bushel. Sales were also made of 2,400 bushels prime Northern Rye, mainly at 76c., delivered, and some good State Barley at 81c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand at our revised quotations, at 46c.@48c. for Western; 44c.@46c. for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 33c.@39c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of only 400 bbls., in lots, at $16 @$16 75 for Mess, and $14 75@$15 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Smoked Bacon, 11c.@11½c. ₱ ℔. Lard is in fair request at uniform rates. The transactions since our last embrace 350 bbls. fair to prime, at 10c.@10½c. ₱ ℔. Beef is inactive and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., in lots, at $11@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at unaltered rates, 12c.@16½c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ ℔. Cheese is plenty and heavy at 6c.@8½c. for common to prime, ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—Continues in good request; prices for good and fine qualities are firmer. Sales since Friday, 132 hhds. Kentucky, 7c.@16c.; 103 bbls. Havana and 67 bbls. Yara on private terms, and 61 cases Seedleaf, at 11c.@20c. ₱ ℔. Stock of Tobacco on hand, not cleared at New-Orleans, Dec. 1, 4,495 hhds.

FREIGHTS—Continue dull and heavy. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅜d.@5-32d. ₱ ℔. Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s, ₱ tc., and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Dec. 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in good demand and steady. Sales 22,000 bushels, at 80c.@83c. for common to extra Chicago Spring; 85c. for Milwaukee Club; and $1 20 for small parcels choice White Michigan. CORN quiet. *Lake Imports to-day*—2,600 bbls. Flour; 58,000 bushels Wheat; 7,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—11,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR active. WHEAT active. Sales 10,000 bushels at 54½c. CORN dull. OATS quiet. *Receipts to-day*—2,400 bbls. Flour; 9,500 bushels Wheat; 1,000 bushels Corn.

MOBILE, Monday, Dec. 7.

COTTON—Sales to-day of 1,200 bales, at 10½c. for Middling.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 7.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,500 bales, 10c. for Middling.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Dec. 7.

The sales of COTTON to-day foot up 1,000 bales, at 10½c. for Middling.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The following are the footings of our bank statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	50,822,000
Specie	4,265,300
Due from other Banks	6,348,000
Due to other Banks	4,172,000
Deposits	16,185,000
Circulation	6,230,000

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday.—First Board.*—$3,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d mort., 75; $3,000 do., 82½; $2,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 70; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '70, [illegible]; $2,000 Pennsylvania 5s 84¼; $500 do., '55, 84¼; [illegible] City 6s, C. & P., 83½; $5,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d mort., 75; $2,000 Trenton Railroad 6s, 67; 61 Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼; 300 Reading Railroad, 27¼; 430 do., 27; 145 N. Pennsylvania Railroad, 9; 40 Morris Canal, 45½; 7 Minehill Railroad, 60; 200 Lehigh Scrip, 34¾; [illegible] Bank of Pennsylvania, 15; 22 Girard Bank, 9.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 111; Philadelphia 6s, 83¼@84; Philadelphia Railroad, 6s, 83¼@83½; Philadelphia 6s, new, 91½@92; Pennsylvania 5s, 84¼@85; Reading Railroad, 26¾@26⅞; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 74½@75½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 81; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾@38⅞; Morris Canal Consolidated, 45@46; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 11@12; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17¼@17½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 12@13; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st Mortgage 70@72; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d Mortgage, 49½@50½; Long Island, [illegible]; Vicksburg, 6¾@7¼; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1; Union Canal, 4@4¼; New Creek, [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, 6¼@7.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Fulton	New York	Havre	Dec. 12
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 16
America	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 16
Edinburg	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 30
FROM EUROPE.			
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 25
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 25
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 28
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 2
Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 2
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 5
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 16
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Dec. 12

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—Mrs. F. Hardin, Mrs. J. P. Goodall, Rev. W. English, lady and 4 children, Mrs. W. F. Cox, C. L. McMillan, Lieut. Drake, U. S. A., W. Spence and son, Master Frenholm, Master G. Frenholm, Capt. Estill, Mrs. Decker, S. Browsell, Miss D. Carvelli, John Kemfick—and 18 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 13 | Sun sets 4 33 | Moon rises.... 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 22 | Gov Island. 2 06 | Hell Gate..... 3 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK. TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

Cleared.

Steamship Africa, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships Bay State, Simmons, New-Orleans, Boyd & Hincken; Viking, Winsor, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Kingston, (Br.,) Smith London, Collins & Marsh; Trojan, Conant, Gloucester, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brigs Iza, Williams, Sagua la Grand, W. W. Russell; Anna, (new,) Hanfield, Maranham and a market, Corning & Bento, Alfred, (Port., Souza, Fayal, J. C. McAndrew.

Schooners River Queen, Fowler, Providence, B. B. Dimon; Targett, Furman Savannah McCready, Mott & Co.; A. Bradshaw, Fish, St. Thomas, B. F. Small & Co.; Tremont, Bohammone, Fredericksburg, Merrill & Abbott; H. P. Storey, Alden, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; A. V. Bedell, Ryder, Norfolk, M. Bedell; Kate Merrill, Wicks, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; E. J. Pickup, Pickup, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Sea Bird, Carrow, Newbern, J. Smith & Co. Dew Drop, Ruland, St. Kitts, W. R. Dimon; Jonas Smith, Lynch, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; Crenshaw, Moss, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Sloop Uscaepaug, Wilson, Greenville, R. I., master.

Steamer Chesapeak, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, at 7 P. M., 50 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Alabama, from New-York for Savannah.

Ship Centurion, Caulkin, Liverpool Nov. 1, with mdse. and 260 passengers to Zerega & Co. Nov. 29, lat. 42 30, lon. 57 10, passed a schooner bottom up, newly sheathed with yellow metal, about 300 tons, apparently not long in that state. Dec. 3, lat. 40 50, lon. 66 20, passed a large screw steamer, steering E.

Ship Cora Linn, Luther, Glasgow 30 ds., with mdse. and 7 passengers to Dunham & Dimon. Died on the passage, of inflammation of the brain, Peter Hand, a seaman, a native of England.

Ship Bazaar, (of Richmond,) Stewart, Havre Nov. 7, with mdse. and 308 passengers to Whitlock & Burnett. Has been 7 ds. this side of Nantucket.

Bark John N. Brookman, Brookman, Sunderland Oct. 31, with coal to master.

Brig Capello, (of Providence,) Head, Havana Nov. 22, with oranges to T. Gilmartin. Nov. 16, off Cape Carnavel, in a blow from the N., shipped a sea which washed overboard Reuben Luce, a seaman, of Nantucket—he was lost.

Brig Mary Capen, (of East Machias,) Johnson, ——, 16 ds. with tobacco to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Turk, Fanning, Lubec 7 ds., with fish to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Lewis A. Edwards, Shackleford, Wilmington 10 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Robin, Wallace, Charryfield 9 ds., with lumber to Geo. W. Simpson.

Schr. Edwin Reed, Green, Boston in ballast.

Schr. Belapeck, Delaney, New-London for Norfolk.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. N. C. Harris, Sawyer, Port Joggins, N. S., 10 ds., with grindstones and spars to C. O'Ragan.

Schr. W. A. Griffin, (of Fall River,) Borden, Barcelona, (Port Spain,) Nov. 25, with hides, &c., to J. W. Hubbard. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Herndon, (new,) Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Fulford, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Telfair & Horn.

Schr. R. W. Brown, James, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith.

Schr. Alba, Merrihew, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. John. Burton, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Martha Collins, Collins, Richmond, 3 ds., with flour, &c., to order.

Schr. Emma Furbish, Kendall, Rockland, 3 ds., with lime.

Schr. A. Terrell, Higgins, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Susan Ludwig, Waldron, Providence for Rondout.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ludd, Albany for Norwich.

Steamer Piedmont, Willets, Portland 2½ days, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Atalanta, Gager, Charleston 61 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—During the day, light from W. S. W.

BELOW—Brig Celina, from Prince Edwards Island.

SAILED—Ship Rhine, Moore, for London.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Arr. barks E. Giddings, Ross, and J. W. Beed, Reed, Philadelphia; brigs Canton, Crowell, Jacmel; Northman, Land, Wilmington, N. C.; schrs. Eben Sawyer, Snow, Jacmel; steamers Joseph Whitney, Howes, Baltimore; Palmetto, Baker, Philadelphia.

Memoranda.

The wrecking-schooner H. W. Johnson left last night to assist the bark Milford, ashore on Quoque Inlet, L. I.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 23, lat. 40 10, lon. 60, ship John W. Mayo, from Shields for Boston, 23 ds. out.

Dec. 1, lat. 41 55, lon. 63 25, bark Telegraph, from Rotterdam for Boston, 30 ds. out.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON WORTH MONUMENT respectfully announce to the public that a meeting of the Committee was held in room No. 8, City Hall, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857, when the following bills were rendered for expenses incurred at the Funeral Obsequies of Gen. Worth:

N. Y. Daily News, for advertising programme, &c.	$107 70
Mr. Brown, for tolling Trinity bell	3 75
Atlas, for advertising programme, &c.	25 00
Irish News, for advertising programme, &c.	20 00
Sunday Times, for advertising programme, &c.	69 00
Evening Mirror, for advertising programme, &c.	7 68
Daily Times, for advertising programme, &c.	17 32
Daily Times, for advertising programme, &c.	4 32
Daily Times, for advertising programme, &c.	4 64
Daily Times, for advertising programme, &c.	4 00
Daily Times, for advertising programme, &c.	8 64
Daily Times, for advertising programme, &c.	12 72
Daily Times, for advertising programme, &c.	12 96
Daily Times, for advertising programme, &c.	38 63
Daily Express, advertising, programme, &c.	417 00
Mr. Van Rantz, for carriages, &c.	31 00
Wm. Baird, for laborers at the Monument	
Henry Devlin, removing fence from around the Monument	16 00
James Read, for platform for orator	110 45
Stephen Merritt, undertaker	560 00
C. B. Michalson, engrossing the commission of Gen. Worth, for deposit in the corner-stone	10 00
F. Heppenheimer, for cards	10 00
Mrs. De Faber, for gloves, mourning articles, &c.	883 00
Henry Wilson, furnishing catafalque	1,893 73
Clerk to Committee	50 00
Morning Courier & Enquirer, publishing	22 13
New-York Dispatch	18 20
Sunday Courier	23 50
New-York Leader	9 10
New-York Day Book	38 75
James Mernott, coach	5 00
Knickerbocker Stage Co., two horses for gun	14 00
Hoboken Riding School, two saddle horses	10 00
Bartlett & Sales, levelling battery	10 00
St. Nicholas Hotel bill for guests	332 45
Parmelee's bill for refreshments	33 13
Amounting in all to	[illegible]

The Committee adjourned to meet on the [illegible] inst., at [illegible] P. M. All parties having bills against them are requested to present them.

P. CHAS. [illegible]
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.